

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MY COMMITMENT TO AMERICA

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Ms. Joanna Byrd of Smyrna, DE, on winning the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest in my home State of Delaware. The contest theme this year was "My Commitment to America," and more than 138,000 secondary school students participated in the contest competing for the 39 national scholarships.

Joanna wrote an excellent statement on what it means to be an American and the responsibilities that come with citizenship in our Nation. She discussed what the word commitment means to her and how she would carry out commitments she has made to herself, her family, community, and country. Joanna has decided to become a teacher and she talks about the personal commitment and determination required to achieve her goal.

We can all learn from Joanna's fine enunciation of the qualities of personal responsibility and initiative; qualities which have helped Americans serve their country throughout its history.

Joanna is the daughter of Thomas and Carole Byrd and she was sponsored by VFW Post 8801 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Clayton, DE. Joanna's family and friends in Smyrna should be very proud of her and I also want to congratulate the members of Post 8801 for helping to instill the qualities of good citizenship in the young people of the community in Clayton and Smyrna.

As a state winner and the 31st place national winner, Joanna will receive a \$1,000 scholarship from the VFW and its Ladies Auxiliary.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Joanna Byrd and I am honored to enter her winning script into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

MY COMMITMENT TO AMERICA

[1993/94 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program, Delaware Winner, Joanna Byrd, Post 8801, Clayton, DE]

"I'm proud to be an American where at least I know I'm free, and, I won't forget the men who died and gave that right to me." These words by Lee Greenwood have always struck a nerve within my heart since the first time I heard them. I am proud to be an American. Being born a citizen of the United States has awarded me with several opportunities. Some of these include: religious freedom, the ability to speak my mind without

persecution, the right to vote, and the right to equality. Some people in other countries dream of receiving the kind of freedom that Americans have. However, most of the rights given to United States citizens are quite often taken for granted, and that makes me angry. Not taking advantage of freedom is like being given a million dollars and just throwing it away. America was built on the foundation of courage, determination, and, above all, a commitment to the ideals of liberty. In order to prove my loyalty to America, I have sketched a plan for my future. That plan will one day evolve into my commitment to the United States.

Every time I hear the word commitment, my mind automatically breaks it down into two separate parts. These are: (1) deciding how I can dedicate myself to something, and (2) choosing to follow through with that decision. Once these two large steps have been taken, the journey toward commitment is more than half way over.

The easiest part of commitment is deciding how I can show my loyalty to another person, place, thing, or idea. To display my own personal commitment to America, I have decided to become a teacher. What better way is there to prove my dedication to my country than to help shape the young minds of future generations? Behind every excellent student is an exceptional teacher. Without educators, the United States would never have become as successful as they are today. However, simply deciding to become a teacher is not nearly enough. As a matter of fact, it is only the beginning.

The second step of commitment, as well as the most difficult, is to follow through with my plans. After choosing that becoming a teacher will display my loyalty to my nation, I must carry out that decision. I can do that in a couple of ways. The first and most important way is to get the best education I can. The second way is to remain dedicated to my purpose. Above all else, I must never give up. America was not built by quitters. I will do my country justice by rolling up my sleeves and by proving that I am determined to keep going, even when the going gets tough.

America has so much to offer. Anyone would be a fool to refuse to accept the opportunities which the United States give so freely. America is good to me. In turn, I plan to be good to America. By getting involved in community activities, exercising my free rights, and by helping the generations to come, I can prove that I am, and always will remain, committed to my country—the United States of America.

JONESVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT,
TWO VETERAN FIREFIGHTERS
ARE HONORED

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, those of you who have been in my office have noticed the

many fire hats lining the wall of the reception area. That's a token of the high respect I have for volunteer firefighters in our rural areas. I'd especially like to tell you about two of them today.

Their names are Kenneth Noyes and Lou Pasquarell. They have been firefighters for 64 and 58 years, respectively.

On May 28, their unit, the Jonesville Fire Department in Clifton Park, NY, will be celebrating 75 years of providing fire protection to the community. Such volunteer companies save countless lives and billions of dollars worth of property in New York State alone every year. Imagine how many people and how much property Ken Noyes and Lou Pasquarell have saved since they joined. Imagine how many times they have literally dropped whatever they were doing to respond to a neighbor in danger, or a building enveloped in flames.

These volunteer firefighters come in all shapes, sizes, races, creeds, occupations, and income levels. What they have in common is a selfless desire to help their neighbors, which they often do at a moment's notice and under a variety of hardships and dangers. This is the American spirit at its best.

As a volunteer firefighter myself for a quarter of a century, I am positively awed at the long service of Ken Noyes and Lou Pasquarell. They're both real heroes, in my book, and I am extraordinarily proud of them.

In fact, every member of the Jonesville Fire Department is a hero, and so are their supportive families.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members to join me in congratulating the Jonesville Fire Department for 75 years of outstanding service. And let us further salute Ken Noyes and Lou Pasquarell, two men who represent the spirit of voluntarism that has made America great.

BRADFORD REGIONAL MEDICAL
CENTER AUXILIARY: 1994 GOLD-
EN DEEDS AWARD WINNER,
BRADFORD, PA

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Bradford Regional Medical Center Auxiliary, recipient of the Bradford, PA, Exchange Club's 1994 Golden Deeds Award. It is a pleasure to recognize the achievements of this auxiliary, now in its 59th year.

The Bradford Regional Medical Center Auxiliary, numbering 300 members who have volunteered 20,000 hours per year, supports numerous departments in the hospital including x-ray, emergency, and outpatient services. The auxiliary has also been successful in rein-

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

stating the teen volunteer program, in addition to supporting a dozen other volunteer initiatives associated with the medical center.

One example, in particular, is the auxiliary's fundraising efforts on behalf of the annual gift to the Bradford Regional Medical Center. Over the past 10 years, the auxiliary has produced an annual donation of \$50,000. The money raised by the auxiliary has supplemented many projects, including the purchases of a CT scanner in diagnostic imaging and lifeline units. Hospital renovations have also been made possible through their fundraising endeavors.

Helping students meet their educational goals is yet another function of the auxiliary's volunteerism. The auxiliary awards four annual scholarships: two \$1,500 scholarships granted to second-year nursing students and two \$250 scholarships granted to second-year Bradford Regional Medical Center radiography students.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to recognize the Bradford Regional Medical Center Auxiliary as the recipient of the 1994 Golden Deeds Award. I offer my sincere congratulations for the diligence with which they contribute to the health and well-being of Bradford, PA.

RICHARD NIXON

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I arrived in Congress in 1973 and I was one of the first Members of this House to support the impeachment of Richard Nixon. With due respect to his family and friends, because we are all entitled to a private life, Mr. Nixon's public life is not one in which I find much doubt about how it should be remembered.

The country has never fully recovered from the damage Richard Nixon caused this country and the American presidency. Earlier today, Mark Plotkin gave a commentary on Richard Nixon which I believe is right on target. I commend it to my colleagues as we reflect on Mr. Nixon's legacy.

NIXON

When I think of Richard Nixon—I think of the year 1968.

It was a terrible year for the country. A war 10,000 miles away was raging, hundreds of Americans were dying each week, and there didn't seem to be any end in sight.

In April, Martin Luther King was assassinated and in June we lost Robert Kennedy. Two men full of idealism who sought to change the world.

After all the pain, tears, hurt, and tragedy, who came out on top, but Nixon.

It seemed to me then, so unfair and so wrong. How could the country grant the highest office in the land to this man?

Now with all the eulogies pouring in and the revisionist history being played out, I believe some things should be remembered.

Remember in 1968, Nixon said he had a "Plan to End the War." But he wouldn't tell us what it was. That was pure Nixon.

It symbolized who he was. We were to trust him and vote for him and then after he got elected he would let us in on the plan.

The inference was that the plan would end the war and the killing would stop and the boys would come home.

But from 1969 to 1973, over 29,000 Americans died in Vietnam. More than in the previous four years.

In fact Nixon sought not to end the war but to expand it. In May of 1970, he went into Cambodia and would have stayed had Congress not stopped him.

From the start of his political career to its disgraceful end—Nixon was the ultimate practitioner of the theory "anything goes" as long as I win.

Whether it be calling people Communists—when they were not—or collecting names for an enemy, his brand of politics was to deceive and divide.

Richard Nixon cheapened the profession of politics and by his actions brought shame and dishonor to the Office of President and to our nation.

The flag of our country should not have been lowered.

A CHAMPION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES LAYS DOWN HIS LANCE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my dear friend and colleague Representative DON EDWARDS. During his 32 years on Capitol Hill, Congressman EDWARDS has fought relentlessly for civil and constitutional rights for all Americans. His tireless struggle to rid our country of legalized racial discrimination is clear from his voting record in Congress.

He voted for the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. His moral commitment never weakened. During the Reagan-Bush years Representative EDWARDS assembled bipartisan majorities to pass the Fair Housing Amendment in 1988 and the Civil Rights Act of 1991.

I served on the Judiciary Committee with Congressman EDWARDS during the Watergate investigations. He proved himself as a great defender of the constitutional rights that many people take for granted. His accomplishments and dedication will long be remembered.

I was surprised to hear of Representative EDWARDS' decision to leave Congress at the end of this term. I will sorely miss my colleague from California, but I am grateful for the privilege and will always take pride in having served with him.

For the benefit of my colleagues I wish to enter the following article which appeared in the New York Times, Sunday, April 3, 1994.

[From the New York Times, April 3, 1994]

CONVERSATIONS

(By Robert Pear)

WASHINGTON—"The next civil right really should be some kind of civil right for livelihood," said Representative Don Edwards, Democrat of California, the pre-eminent defender of constitutional rights on Capitol Hill. Sitting in his office last week, he observed that civil rights debates have become more complex as the focus shifts from political to economic rights.

"It's all very well for a black kid in Washington to have free speech and not to be dis-

criminated against in getting an auto license," he said. "But unless he has a livelihood, unless he is qualified for a job and has grown up with strict adult supervision, he is going to have a hard time making it in this country."

For Mr. Edwards, 79, moving the concept of civil rights forward into another arena in almost a habit. But while he continues this intellectual and moral exercise, he will be championing his concepts in less visible arenas, as he retires in January after 32 years in Congress.

In those years, a time span that stretches from John F. Kennedy to Bill Clinton, he prodded his colleagues into decisions that did at least as much as any Attorney General to protect people against discrimination.

"It was almost magical in those days," he said of the Johnson years. "We could pass anything if we labeled it civil rights. But now there's almost an avalanche of anti-civil rights things going on."

Mr. Edwards voted for the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964, which banned discrimination in employment and public accommodations, and for the Voting Rights Act of 1965. "Kennedy's assassination made a big difference," he said. "Lyndon Johnson emotionally asked us to do it for Jack Kennedy. Johnson was just great on these issues."

Mr. Edwards has been chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights for more than two decades. He passed up opportunities to lead other committees so he could keep his position as monitor of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and as field marshal in the battles over civil rights.

Mr. Edwards also turned down a seat on the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. "I thought I would be trapped by secrecy oaths, and it would interfere with my free speech," he said.

'A PALEOLIBERAL'

Representative Henry J. Hyde of Illinois, the ranking Republican on Mr. Edwards' subcommittee, describes his colleague as "a paleoliberal," untouched by revisionism or self-doubt. Yet he said he greatly respects Mr. Edwards as "someone whose principles are not malleable."

"Don Edwards is one of the most thoroughgoing gentlemen that I've encountered in Congress," said Mr. Hyde. "He's soft-spoken. He is passionately committed to the cause of civil liberties. He is relentlessly liberal, but that's not a vice. The battle for the fullest expression of civil liberties is losing a general, not a foot soldier."

Mr. Edwards' independence can be judged from his vote in February on a House resolution condemning a speech by Khalid Abdul Muhammad of the Nation of Islam, who had delivered a vitriolic attack on Jews, Catholics and others. By a vote of 361 to 34, the House denounced the speech as "outrageous hate-mongering of the most vicious and vile kind."

Mr. Edwards agreed that the remarks were disgusting and racist, but opposed the resolution. Lawmakers should counter Mr. Muhammad with speeches and press conferences, he argued, but Congress as an institution should not take official action to condemn a particular speech. "That's a chilling precedent," he said. "Will we condemn books and magazines next? Offensive movies?"

Mr. Edwards also disapproves of the campus speech codes through which colleges have tried to restrict speech expressing bias toward women, blacks and members of other minority groups. "I am not in favor of these arbitrary codes," he said. "They have civil

liberties problems." Offensive speech requires other remedies, he said, suggesting that counseling and communication were better responses than punishment.

Mr. Edwards, who had not held political office before he was elected to Congress in 1962, said his father always had a commitment to civil rights. "He was born with it," said Judge Edwards. "I don't think this is something that he had to reflect upon. It goes to his very essence as a human being. He's very proud of this country and believes that diversity is one of its strengths."

His son, Leonard P. Edwards, a judge of the Juvenile Court in Santa Clara County, Calif., said his father always had a commitment to civil rights. "He was born with it," said Judge Edwards. "I don't think this is something that he had to reflect upon. It goes to his very essence as a human being. He's very proud of this country and believes that diversity is one of its strengths."

The Congressman's district, at the southern end of San Francisco Bay, includes the heart of San Jose, as well as vineyards of the Santa Clara Valley. Thirty-seven percent of the residents are Hispanic, but many are not registered to vote. Twenty percent of the residents are Asian-Americans, who vote regularly.

'OUR APARTHEID'

In the Reagan and Bush years, Mr. Edwards and his allies assembled large bipartisan majorities to pass civil rights legislation including the Voting Rights Act extension of 1982, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Fair Housing Amendments of 1988 and the Civil Rights Act of 1991, which overturned eight Supreme Court decisions.

Today, Mr. Edwards said, it is much more difficult to build such bipartisan bridges. In the struggles of the 1960's, he said, "we had the advantage of a Republican Party that was pro-civil rights." Eighty percent of House Republicans and 61 percent of House Democrats voted for the Civil Rights Act of 1964, "a really revolutionary bill that eliminated most aspects of our apartheid," he said.

Recently, Mr. Edwards said, "there definitely has been a diminishing interest in resolving the separation and the alienation and the discrimination against black Americans." He agreed with civil rights lobbyists who assert that the Supreme Court poses a grave threat to civil rights and civil liberties. "This Supreme Court has been hostile to civil rights and to civil liberties," Mr. Edwards said.

In the criminal justice system, particularly in death penalty cases, he said, blacks are still struggling to gain constitutional protections that whites enjoy. "Forty percent of the 3,000 people on death row are black, even though blacks are only 13 percent of the population," Mr. Edwards said. "We have some remnants left over from the slavery days," when the punishment for a slave killing his master was much harsher than the penalty for a master killing a slave.

"Most Americans don't understand how important it is to our domestic tranquility to encourage and advocate a more caring society, which is generous in its laws, its social programs and general attitudes," Mr. Edwards said. "Too many Americans have learned in the last 10 or 15 years that if you just go to church and pray, you are virtuous regardless of how you treat your brothers and sisters, especially the black and Hispanic ones."

TRIBUTE TO IDAMAE GARROTT

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, Maryland State Senator Idamae Garrott has recently announced she will not seek re-election when her term expires this year. I would like to take this opportunity to express my congratulations and best wishes to Senator Garrott, for her more than 25 years of public service to the people of Montgomery County and the State of Maryland.

Senator Garrott was elected to the House of Delegates in 1978, and served in the House until being elected to the State Senate in 1986, where she is currently serving her second term. I had the great honor of serving with her during our 8 years in the House of Delegates. She was a conscientious, caring legislator with a vast knowledge of Montgomery County and Maryland. As a State senator, Senator Garrott has been the vice chair of the Montgomery County Senate Delegation, and senate chair of both the Joint Committee on Federal Relations and of the Advisory Committee on Federal-State-Local Relations. Prior to serving in Annapolis, she served on the Montgomery County Council from 1966-74, including a stint in 1971 as president.

She has also served as the first chairman of the Solid Waste Management Agency of Metropolitan Washington, the president of the Council of Governments, a member of the METRO Board, chairman of the Washington Suburban Transit Commission, and president of the Montgomery County League of Women Voters.

In 1967, she led the battle to establish fair housing in Montgomery County. While a member of the general assembly, Senator Garrott sponsored many important bills such as the child safety seat legislation and banning of corporal punishment in Maryland public schools, the promotion of animal welfare, prohibition of discrimination against the elderly in housing, and various environmental measures.

On May 1, a luncheon is planned to honor the senator for her distinguished achievements for the people of Maryland. Please join me today in thanking Senator Garrott for her commitment to the State of Maryland and in wishing her continued success in her future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO BETTY PLACE

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to one of my constituents, Mrs. Elizabeth Place of Webster, MA. Mrs. Place was recently named Woman of the Year, by the Patriot Newspaper of Webster, in recognition of her many years of devotion to that community.

A resident of central Massachusetts for over 40 years, Elizabeth Place has spent much of

that time serving as a volunteer in her community. An original member of the fundraising committee for the New Hubbard Regional Hospital in Webster, Mrs. Place is currently a member of the board of directors at the hospital. In addition, she serves as an area director for the United Way. Also, Mrs. Place is a member of the Hubbard Regional Hospital Women's Guild, an organization which she previously represented as president.

A member of the United Church of Christ, Mrs. Place served on a number of different church committees, and is also a former member of the Webster Women's Club and the Webster Garden Club. A devoted mother, Mrs. Place raised her five children in Webster, serving as both a Girl Scout and Cub Scout leader, the latter for 20 years.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to recognize, along with the people of Webster, MA, the many accomplishments of Elizabeth Place. I wish her well in any future endeavor.

SALUTE TO JOSEPH CERTAINE

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to salute Joseph Certaine, who this week was appointed managing director of the city of Philadelphia by Mayor Ed Rendell. Joe has long served the citizens of Philadelphia, and prides himself on his relationship with the community. Joe learned the importance of constituent services on the front line, serving as a block captain in west Philadelphia during the 1970's, and has carried that understanding with him throughout his career, serving in various posts under Mayors William Green and W. Wilson Goode. In his new position, he will be in charge of the departments of human services, police, fire, streets, recreation, water, and licenses and inspections.

Joe Certaine is one of the best hands on managers in the city of Philadelphia, and the thought of having him in charge of city services will allow each and every Philadelphian to sleep a little bit more soundly at night.

HEALTH CARE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, as we finalize the health care debate in the House of Representatives and come closer to agreement, there is an issue that has not received the attention that it clearly merits. The matter of quality medical care and cost effectiveness with respect to new medical technologies and procedures deserves close scrutiny as we move forward on healthcare reform. At the heart of this issue is the need for a reliable national emphasis on medical technology research and development as well as the necessity for quickly bringing lifesaving innovations into the medical mainstream.

Pursuant to these matters, I would like to draw the attention of the Congress to the statement of Dr. Ken Fox presented to the House Science Committee on March 17. Dr. Fox is one of the inventors of laser angioplasty medical technology. Given that heart and circulatory disease is America's greatest killer, it is interesting to read about the debate between balloon angioplasty, laser angioplasty, and open heart surgery. This is an important debate, and I am pleased to be able to bring Dr. Fox's remarks to the attention of the House of Representatives today.

STATEMENT OF DR. KEN FOX PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND AVIATION ON MATTERS RELATED TO HEALTH CARE REFORM, THE ROLE OF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES, AND THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH SECURITY ACT, H.R. 3600

Thank you Chairman Valentine for allowing me to present some remarks to the Subcommittee on matters related to the President's health care initiative and how it may affect leading edge medical technologies such as laser angioplasty. I commend the Subcommittee on Technology, Environment, and Aviation for holding these hearings and providing a forum for these important technological concerns.

PILLCO, of which I am CEO, holds the key patents in the United States and in some foreign countries related to the current treatment method which utilizes a pulsed ultraviolet excimer laser. The procedure is FDA-approved and uses these lasers to vaporize atherosclerotic plaque and restore normal blood flow to arteries of the heart. The fact that ours is a pulsed laser—which utilizes carefully selected energy parameters—permits the physician to vaporize plaque without thermal harm to surrounding arterial tissue. Needless to say, this innovative method is a revolutionary approach to cardiac disease mitigation.

The FDA approved these technologies for commercial use in 1992 after many years of evaluation. Presently, two companies are licensed to manufacture these lasers in the United States: Advanced Interventional Systems and Spectranetics. Dr. A. Arthur Coster and I began working on these advances in the late seventies, and I can tell you without bias today that the list of difficulties in bringing this technology to fruition in American hospitals for human benefit would easily, as a popular song once noted, fill the entire Royal Albert Hall. Any changes to our health care system should address the dual matter of bringing life saving and quality-enhancing technologies safely and efficiently to the marketplace in its opening legislative clauses.

Technology drives our health care system as well as our entire economy. The advent in the later 1970's of "balloon angioplasty" gave interventional cardiologists a tremendous advantage. However, balloon angioplasty is primarily effective in a smaller number of cardiac patients. The balloon can be effectively used when the lesions (plaque blockages) are simple, and changes in personal diet may provide additional success. When the disease gets more complex and includes long lesions, diffused lesions, heavily calcified lesions, and other difficult blockages the pulsed laser is undeniably the best angioplasty method. Obviously the best method of eradication of the most difficult plaque lesions will also be the best method for attacking the smaller and simpler lesions. The net benefit of this thesis state-

ment becomes more apparent when surgery rates for failed balloon angioplasty are taken into consideration. The resultant expense of open heart and bypass surgery is well documented. Announcements in the news recently that the national cost figure for coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) is approximately \$9 billion a year was astounding! Both the Bureau of National Affairs and the Health Care Data Information Center have jointly claimed in a study that CABG has inflated our national health costs without a correlating enhancement in our national health status. Their study also suggested that we should quantify our projected financial savings in relation to real changes in our medical practice patterns. I believe this would be helpful, too.

Another interesting facet in this debate is that the pulsed laser advance in angioplasty technology can be less expensive than other angioplasty remediations including balloon. For ease of reference, attached to my statement is a comparative hospital reimbursement and length of stay survey we developed via interviews with hospital administrators for the three major cardiovascular procedures. While the initial hospital investment in the excimer laser technology may appear substantial, the vaporization of the plaque via these lasers provides dramatic cost efficiencies and time savings when the survey results are compared. Although many reasons exist for this, the major ones are:

1. People are out of the hospital sooner than after surgery or balloon.
2. Patients are back to work faster.
3. Laser angioplasty offers lower mortality rates than bypass.
4. Plaque is vaporized via laser versus being compressed against the arterial wall by balloon angioplasty, and
5. Surgery is risky, expensive, and the recurrence of plaque is a familiar result.

The "Wall Street Journal" on February 4, 1994, reported on a U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention study in an article entitled "Coronary Disease Poses Risk to 82% of Americans, Despite Lifestyle Changes." The study points out that we should not ignore the risk factors: obesity, lack of exercise, high blood pressure and cholesterol, diabetes, and cigarette smoking (which was defined as having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in one's lifetime). The CDC's Cardiovascular Health Studies Branch notes that physical activity and diet changes do help reduce one's risk but do not erase the disease altogether. Contrary to popular understanding, coronary heart disease is America's greatest health threat today. In response, "Medical Laser Marketplace '93" quotes 1992 Arthur D. Little Co. statistics which project a 25% penetration of lasers in cardiovascular surgery by 1995. The trend is established, and it is based on medical success and the positive cost-benefit ratio of lasers in cardiovascular treatment.

President Clinton's concern for access to good medical care for all Americans is an honorable goal for our nation. I want to amend that goal with the thought that access to medical care must include access to effective medical care for all Americans. Biotechnology has been an engine of growth for our economy and must remain a locomotive of growth for the continued enhancement of our national health. Everyone should have access to the best medical procedures when warranted. We cannot ignore costs in this equation, and, at the same time, we cannot ignore medical success either. Coronary artery disease cuts across both socioeconomic and geographic boundaries in

our country. Our hospitals must be adequately reimbursed for advanced, efficient, and effective procedures like laser angioplasty. If they are not, the companies that develop and supply these and related technologies cannot survive. In a directly related manner our national health status will falter. The resultant macro-economics and macro-politics of this potential turn of events should be evident.

In addition, we are very much in favor of a continued increase in support for research and development in biotechnology. The debate over how much R&D should remain public versus private creates a problem. Lip service has been given to increasing support for R&D by various Federal agencies including NIH. Unless private enterprise is supportive of this increase, the results will not be totally successful. The fact remains that the majority of current R&D is through private innovation, and I believe this is the way it should be in a free market economy.

This view of total cost is really the key with regards to cost outcomes analysis. In other words, if something like laser angioplasty ultimately gets people out of the hospital sooner, back to work quicker, and permits them to remain in an improved health status for a longer period of time, then many of the more myopic traditional views of health care costs are antiquated. Traditional economics notes that unit costs decrease when efficient production patterns are successfully established. If economic benefits of a healthier society are included in this economic equation as it relates to medical innovation and macroeconomic health care costs, a \$200,000 laser angioplasty unit with \$1,000 per use catheter costs may be less expensive in total cost to society than a \$100 balloon procedure. Is not this a major theme of the present health care debate? Are we not in a debate regarding what is best for the American people, both in regard to health care results and as they relate to total expenditure of GNP?

It is penny wise and pound foolish to reject new biotechnology merely because there is a higher initial price tag on the equipment. It follows then that if we are going to pursue "cheaper" treatments (including diagnostics) without regards to total cost, we will have a much less healthy society with fewer medical options. We also may well end up exporting our biotechnology leadership if we take this approach. With regards to cost outcomes analysis, total cost is the key. High technology will win out in the end. Higher technology will improve health and eventually reduce the total costs of disease for the nation. This is not only true with instrumentation and drugs but also with delivery of medical services and tasks. For instance, the development of an efficient outpatient surgery center will initially have a high price tag. However, over time an efficient outpatient center will incrementally begin to save society money in variable costs as well as promote earlier rehabilitation.

The concept of price caps disguised as premium limitations is an absolute anathema to biotech's success as well as health care's continuing ability to prosper. When we cut costs for health care without a just review of the resultant total cost to society, we can effectively reduce the health of the entire nation. In addition, the thought of extra bureaucracy created under the new terminology of "alliances" and "regional boards" ordinarily runs contrary to the needs of technological innovation. History has shown that government bureaucracies cannot adequately evaluate new technology.

The freedom to choose specialty health care—including those that involve new and high technologies in the biotech field—is essential to preserve. Our concerns are that if someone is locked into a "network" or "alliance" which limits choice, the availability of innovation in severely restricted and the free market is negated. This is counterproductive for the nation. On the companion matter of liability reform, PILLCO favors an immediate review of this matter by the Congress. It cannot be separated out of the *cost outcomes analysis* for patient care. In addition, *cost outcomes analysis* must include an analysis of the *total cost* to society as well as the total effects of procedures and technologies rather than limiting these evaluations to technology's initial costs and the like.

Chairman Valentine, thank you for allowing me to provide the Science Committee some details related to a very complex medical arena—that of laster angioplasty. In closing, I wish to point out that we at PILLCO are not opposed to managed care in the health industry. What kind of managed care is the important issue. We must provide for the American people a health care system which takes advantage of advances in technology and requires the advances to pay back solid dividends in terms of a longer and better quality of life for all Americans.

COLEMAN: MODEL OF LEADERSHIP RETIRES

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a true leader in eastern Kentucky banking, as he approaches retirement this year. Burlin Coleman, of Pikeville, KY, built his small bank into a regional power in Kentucky.

Forty-five years ago, Burlin Coleman started as a clerk in Pikeville. Through his hard work and a tremendous commitment to excellence, he continued to receive promotion after promotion until becoming chief executive in 1979.

Under Coleman's leadership, the Pikeville National Corp. went from assets of \$218 million to over \$1.37 billion. It also acquired seven other financial institutions along the way.

Today, the Pikeville holding company employs over 600 employees in the Pikeville National Bank and 12 other branches in West Liberty, Williamsburg, Ashland, Whitesburg, Mount Sterling, Flemingsburg, Campbellsburg, and Lexington.

According to analysts, Pikesville National has been one of the more profitable and well-run banks in America.

Currently No. 2 among Kentucky-based banking companies in terms of assets, it is due to become No. 1 later this year.

Many people have new opportunities today because of Burlin Coleman and his banks. Whether it is a young family getting their first mortgage or a little boy or girl opening their first savings account, the Pikesville National Bank has always been ready to handle eastern Kentucky's needs.

Remaining humble about his banking achievements, his success is a tribute to his hard work, his intelligent mind and his way

with people. Always quick to give credit to a team effort by the bank's managers, Coleman is a leader for all of Kentucky.

We are fortunate to have had Burlin Coleman help many of us. I hope he enjoys his retirement; fishing, hunting, and relaxing for many years to come. It is very well deserved.

THE SAFE DRINKING WATER REFORM ACT OF 1994

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join with my distinguished colleagues, Representative BLANCHE LAMBERT and Representative GERRY STUDDS, in introducing the Safe Drinking Water Reform Act of 1994. Currently State and local governments are facing enormous difficulties in complying with the new and more stringent requirements of the 1986 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act. This problem is especially acute in small communities which lack sufficient funds and technical expertise necessary to comply with many of the act's requirements.

My Subcommittee on Environment, Energy and Natural Resources recently held a hearing on the difficulties facing small water systems, like those in my rural northeast Oklahoma district, and on ways to address drinking water problems sensibly and cost-effectively while maintaining public health protection. Witnesses at the hearing testified that five major problems underlie small drinking water system compliance problems: Lack of adequate funding; lack of alternative technologies appropriate for small systems; the need for reform of monitoring requirements so that systems test only for those contaminants they reasonably expect to pose health threats; inadequate technical and financial assistance to meet water system needs; and lack of financial, managerial or technical capacity necessary for many small systems to maintain compliance with the act. Mr. Speaker, our bill is designed to address each one of these issues without jeopardizing public health in any way.

First, our bill creates a drinking water State revolving fund [SRF] to provide loans and grants to local water systems to help them comply with statutory requirements. As you know, Congress has appropriated \$599 million for a drinking water SRF, but has not yet passed authorizing legislation for the SRF.

The Safe Drinking Water Reform Act of 1994 also directs EPA to establish cost-effective best available technology [BAT] for small systems that are unable to meet maximum contaminant level requirements in the same manner as larger systems.

Perhaps most importantly for small systems struggling to pay for sometimes excessive or unnecessary contaminant monitoring, our legislation would expand existing waiver authorities by also allowing the States to provide monitoring relief to local water systems once they have established local drinking water pollution prevention programs. Drinking water systems in Massachusetts have been able to avoid spending millions of dollars on unneces-

sary contaminant monitoring costs by investing only a fraction of that amount in prevention programs and receiving monitoring waivers in return. This pollution prevention approach will go a long way toward ensuring safe drinking water for all Americans in the future, and will allow water systems to focus their scarce resources on needed improvements.

Importantly, this legislation improves the process for selecting new contaminants for regulation by eliminating the law's current requirement to regulate 25 contaminants every 3 years. Instead, our bill requires EPA to regulate those contaminants that present the greatest threat to the public, taking risk reduction benefits and costs into account.

Our legislation offers technical assistance and will ensure enhanced health protection for drinking water consumers. For example, the bill requires EPA to distinguish between small, medium, and large systems and to set appropriate technologies which meet Federal maximum contaminant level requirements for each. In addition, the bill requires that operators of water systems be trained and certified and that systems conduct internal inspections of drinking water operations.

Finally, our bill creates and funds State programs to ensure that small water systems are financially and technically capable of providing safe drinking water to their customers over the long term.

Mr. Speaker, I want to emphasize that we have worked hard to avoid creating any unfunded mandates and to incorporate risk reduction benefits and cost considerations wherever possible without sacrificing public health protection. We intend for this bill to make commonsense changes to a statute that has become overly burdensome and prescriptive, and to provide States and small drinking water systems the flexibility they desperately need. We look forward to working with Health and Environment Subcommittee Chairman WAXMAN, Representative JIM SLATTERY, the minority and other members of the committee to craft and enact a meaningful reform of the Safe Drinking Water Act this year.

SAFE DRINKING WATER REFORM ACT OF 1994

HON. BLANCHE M. LAMBERT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Ms. LAMBERT. Mr. Speaker, today two distinguished colleagues and I are introducing legislation, the Safe Drinking Water Reform Act of 1994, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act [SDWA]. We have heard the cries of the small systems who are unable to comply with the stringent requirements of the SDWA. They are forced to monitor for contaminants that do not exist in their water systems and install expensive technology that is not needed. We need to protect the quality of our drinking water sources without needlessly placing financial and technical burdens on our small water systems. We must focus on prioritizing the true health risks that present themselves in the water.

The quality of our drinking water came into the forefront when Milwaukee found

cryptosporidium in its drinking water. This crisis left 40 people dead and hundreds of thousands of Milwaukeeans ill from drinking the water. This is a warning that we cannot ignore. We can no longer take the quality of our water for granted.

This country is one of the few nations where citizens can drink their water out of the tap with few reservations. However, with the past drinking water scares in Washington, DC, New York City, and Milwaukee, citizens are beginning to wonder if they can drink the water. We want to allay these fears and ensure that the quality of our drinking water continues.

Our bill sets forth parameters that will encourage compliance with the SDWA through both financial and technical assistance. We have incorporated a State revolving fund provisions to provide funds that will enable States to upgrade their infrastructure and to establish pollution prevention programs. The language we have used came from H.R. 1701 which the Energy and Commerce Committee passed last session. We also provide for \$100 million a year for grants over a 5-year period for States to administer their State drinking water programs and \$20 million a year to finance State and local assessment and pollution prevention programs. Through these financing measures we believe that we are not placing another unfunded Federal mandate on the States.

Our purpose in introducing this bill is to alleviate the burdens on small systems while pursuing the goal of pollution prevention. By encouraging pollution prevention through the State and local establishment of pollution prevention programs, we can stop problems before they start. We hope to eliminate the sources of potential contamination to our drinking water while allowing small and large systems the option of obtaining monitoring relief. States will have the authority to grant monitoring relief to public water systems within local pollution prevention programs where the contaminant is not present in the drinking water. The whole basis behind this bill is to find out what contaminants are out there, where they are, and monitor and treat where they exist. We don't need to invest valuable financial and human resources where we don't have a problem.

We are proposing additional measures to ease the burden on small systems. This bill directs EPA to develop less expensive alternative best available technology [BAT] for systems that can't come into compliance with the act through restructuring or obtaining alternative water sources. Compliance with this alternative small system BAT constitutes compliance with the act. In addition, both small and large systems will have an extended time period to come into compliance with new health standards for contaminants. Large systems have up to 48 months and small systems have up to 60 months to come into compliance.

Many water systems have complained about the current SDWA requirement mandating EPA to regulate 25 contaminants every 3 years. This provision has proven to be unworkable and unnecessary—we should not regulate for regulation sake. Our bill eliminates this provision and directs the EPA to use the newly created occurrence data base and other health based information, incorporating risk reduction benefits and costs, when selecting

new contaminants to regulate. Again, this approach should focus EPA's priorities on trouble spots and address contaminants that pose the greatest health risk to persons served by public water systems.

My colleagues and I have worked very hard to compose legislation that will help small systems without rolling back health standards, and I urge other Members to cosponsor this responsible and effective bill.

REFORMING THE SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleagues Representatives MIKE SYNAR and BLANCHE LAMBERT in introducing the Safe Drinking Water Reform Act of 1994. This bill is a recognition that there are problems with the Safe Drinking Water Act that need to be addressed, but which can be done in a way that does not compromise the fundamental public health protections in the law.

First, unlike the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act [SDWA] provides no Federal funds to help local water systems finance increasingly expensive programs. Our bill deals with this problem by establishing a State revolving fund [SRF] program, which would provide grants to States to make loans—and grants in hardship situations—to local public water systems for SDWA compliance purposes. The measure authorizes \$599 million for fiscal year 1994, allowing that same amount, which has already been appropriated, to be released. The program is authorized for \$1 billion annually for fiscal years 1995–97.

Second, this measure recognizes that the best long-term step a water system can take to protect public health is to adopt an effective source water protection program to prevent contaminants from ever entering the water supply. My State of Massachusetts has learned the hard way that it can be very expensive to clean up a contaminated water supply.

Building on this experience, Massachusetts environmental officials have created a model program that grants SDWA monitoring relief to water systems that have worked with local governments to develop and implement source water pollution prevention programs. This effort has saved Massachusetts ratepayers \$12 million. Our bill creates a similar national program, allowing States to use up to 10 percent of SRF funds to assist local or regional management entities to develop local drinking water assessment and protection measures.

Third, our bill addresses the problem faced by small water systems which often cannot pay for the contaminant treatment technologies designated by the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] in its drinking water regulations. The Safe Drinking Water Reform Act of 1994 requires the agency to designate cheaper "best available technology" for small systems and allows States to grant variances from the existing maximum contaminant level and treatment technique requirements.

Fourth, this measure changes the way new contaminants are selected for regulation. Under current law, EPA must issue regulations for 25 new contaminants every 3 years. This has proven unnecessary and unworkable. Our bill directs the agency to use an occurrence data base and other information to designate 15 contaminants that occur in water supplies, present the greatest public health concern and may require regulation. EPA must then individually determine whether or not to regulate these 15, taking into account costs and risk reduction benefits. Every 4 years, EPA would designate 12 new contaminants to study for possible regulation.

Fifth, our bill allows water systems up to 36 months to comply with EPA regulations, increasing this to 48 months if additional time is necessary for capital improvements and 60 months for small systems. The current deadline for compliance is 18 months, which has proven to be an unrealistic timeframe for many systems.

Sixth, this measure addresses several problems that have been identified by GAO and EPA as those that most frequently result in SDWA noncompliance. It does so by creating and funding State programs to ensure that small water systems are financially and technically capable of providing safe drinking water and to require that operators of water systems be trained and certified. The measure strengthens State inspection requirements and directs EPA to issue a drinking water regulation for cryptosporidium, the micro-organism that caused illness in over 400,000 Milwaukee residents and threatened the Washington area's water supply late last year.

Finally, our bill authorizes \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 1995 through fiscal year 2000 for grants to States to carry out their drinking water programs, and an additional \$20,000,000 annually for grants to States to use for State source water assessment, pollution prevention and system viability programs.

HARAMBEE COMMUNITY SCHOOL IS A NATIONAL MODEL

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring an educational success story in Milwaukee's central city. For the past 25 years, Harambee Community School has provided thousands of central city youngsters with an academic foundation that has allowed them to reach their potential.

Harambee Community School is a private, nonprofit, parent controlled and operated school that first opened its doors in the fall of 1969 to offer an environment of respect, responsibility, and discipline. Harambee draws its name from a Swahili word that means "pull together".

For two and a half decades, the Harambee community has pulled together for the children of Milwaukee's central city. The school currently serves 395 children from 4-year-old kindergarten through eighth grade.

The Harambee story began in 1968 with the dream of an African-American-owned school emphasizing the basics through creative instructional programs, coupled with a strong cultural foundation. The school has survived because of the incredible commitment on the part of the school's parents, administrators, and teachers.

Harambee continuously strives for quality education through a flexible, structurally based curriculum where parent input and involvement are of the utmost importance. This involvement enhances the academic and social excellence of the students by promoting positive self-images, goal-setting and high ambitions.

Harambee students consistently score high above the national average in reading and math, and more than 90 percent of its graduates complete high school and go on to higher education. Most Harambee graduates return to the community to carry on the tradition of the school.

In the early years, Harambee managed to meet its financial obligations in a variety of creative ways. There were car washes, coordinated raffle and Bingo games, and a newspaper, the Harambee Shopper, whose profits went to pay the teachers.

For the past 10 years, Harambee has been on more solid financial ground because its corporate board has successfully steered its course. The school is now a trusted institution that serves as a beacon of hope for Milwaukee's central city youths.

On its 25th anniversary, Harambee is a national model for educational quality, innovation, and commitment in the face of adversity. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this fine institution.

TRIBUTE TO ROCKVILLE MUSICAL THEATRE

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the Rockville Musical Theatre on the occasion of its 20th anniversary. The theatre was founded in June 1974, as a nonprofit residence theatre, and has brought quality musical productions to the Greater Washington Metropolitan area since its founding.

Rockville Musical Theatre held its first show in the gymnasium of Broome Junior High School, with the production of "Bells Are Ringing." Since that time, Rockville Musical Theatre has found a home in the F. Scott Fitzgerald Theatre at the Rockville Civic Center, producing two Broadway musicals a year.

The members of the theatre have been recognized a number of times by the British Embassy Players, with the prestigious "Ruby Griffith Award," for excellence in community theatre.

The theatre has come a long way since 1974, building an outstanding reputation and laying the groundwork for generations to come. It has provided the community with an opportunity to not only enjoy the theatre, but to be involved in the actual production of the numerous shows.

The theatre's concern for the community is obvious with its annual contributions to the Montgomery College Foundation, providing for an annual scholarship to a worthy student majoring in performing arts.

I would like to personally thank and congratulate the theatre for the wonderful productions over the years and wish it continued success in its future endeavors.

RONALD C. GILLESPIE OF GALWAY, NY—A "SUPERINTENDENT'S SUPERINTENDENT"

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on June 30, 1994, Ronald C. Gillespie will be retiring as superintendent of schools for the Galway Central School District, a position he has filled for 15 of the 36 years he has spent educating our children.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I intend to see Mr. Gillespie get some long-overdue recognition.

Mr. Speaker, we are often so busy reciting what's wrong with American education today, we sometimes forget to notice what's right with American education.

Ronald C. Gillespie is what's right with American education. His peers and staff consider him a "superintendent's superintendent," a reputation he earned with a consistent record of effective leadership and management skills. His dedication to the education of our young people has inspired those around him. The entire community is indebted to him and proud of him. And so am I.

There will be a retirement dinner in Mr. Gillespie's honor on June 10. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and other Members to join me in wishing him all the best in his retirement years after such a long and distinguished career.

TRIBUTE TO GAUDENZIA DRUG TREATMENT AND PREVENTION CENTERS

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute the silver anniversary of Gaudenzia, an important provider of drug and alcohol treatment and prevention services in Pennsylvania. Having grown from a single modest residential therapy center, Gaudenzia is now the largest, freestanding, nonprofit treatment and prevention provider in the State.

After 25 years, Gaudenzia operates a diversified network of 36 residential, outpatient, and prevention programs in 20 facilities throughout the eastern and central regions of Pennsylvania. Their services include programs for residential and outpatient treatment of chemical dependency in men and women, prevention programs for children, and services for mentally ill, mentally ill homeless and dually diagnosed clients. The agency also acts as a re-

ferral source for hospitals, mental health units, and county drug and alcohol offices throughout Pennsylvania.

Gaudenzia has proven time and again its value to the community through its unique achievements. These include initiating one of the first residential programs in the United States for addicted pregnant women and mothers with young children, and creating a drug prevention program serving youngsters 5 to 12 years old in high-risk areas of Philadelphia. Gaudenzia further distinguishes itself as an important community leader in serving the homeless in residential programs.

Mr. Speaker, Gaudenzia has provided 25 years of noble service to the city of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania. I join with the Philadelphia community and the State of Pennsylvania in congratulating Gaudenzia on 25 years of service.

GLENN BRIERE: 25 YEARS OF QUALITY REPORTING

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to a reporter from my home city of Springfield, MA. Glenn Briere has been covering politics at the local and State level for the past 25 years and is about to leave for a new career. Briere will soon become the head of public communications for Massachusetts auditor Joe DeNucci. Auditor DeNucci is sure to benefit from the years of fine work Glenn has put in as a general assignment reporter in Springfield and as the statehouse reporter for the Springfield Union-News.

It is a drive of a couple of hours from western Massachusetts to the statehouse in Boston, but politically it often seems like a world away. Those of us who closely follow the Governor and our local Representatives and Senators come to rely on solid stories from our western Massachusetts reporters. In that sense, Glenn Briere has provided a valuable service for the past 11 years as he reported on events under the Golden Dome on Beacon Hill. With hundreds of important matters before our Massachusetts House and Senate each week, Glenn has always known how to pick out the issues of true importance to people in Springfield, Chicopee, and the towns of the Pioneer Valley. He has also given us an inside view of how decisions are made in Boston and alerted us to upcoming measures that may affect our lives. His weekend wrap-up of the past week's events on Beacon Hill has long been a must read for me.

In addition to his newspaper work, Glenn has also been a fixture on our local political television show, "The State We're In," on our PBS outlet, WGBY. Glenn Briere is also a past president of the Statehouse Press Association. He will be greatly missed in our daily paper and each week on television, but I hope to be able to work with Glenn in his new role in State government. He may find that it is easier to observe the workings of government than to try and make government work, but if

his past work is any indication, Glenn will excel in auditor DeNucci's office.

Mr. Speaker, I wish Glenn Briere the best of luck in the years ahead and join with many people in western Massachusetts in thanking him for his fine work as a political reporter.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. STANLEY ROUSONELOS

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly unique individual, a good friend of mine and a great American—Dr. Stanley Rousonelos of Joliet.

Dr. Rousonelos, who will be honored as the 1994 Citizen of the Year by the Joliet chapter of UNICO on May 14, has a record of professional and public service to his community that is truly unmatched.

Dr. Stan, as everyone calls him, was born and raised in Joliet. For 37 years he was the family doctor in town, providing care to thousands and thousands of residents—including the more than 3,000 he helped bring into the world.

Not only did Dr. Stan's patients appreciate his plain spoken manner and keen sense of humor, but so did his peers. He was elected chief of staff of St. Joseph Medical Center in Joliet and president of the Will County Medical Society.

Now retired from practice, Dr. Stan has undertaken even bigger challenges in serving his community. He was a driving force in establishing the Will-Grundy Medical Clinic in 1987 to help the 14,000 residents of Will and Grundy Counties that are medically underserved. At the time of its incorporation, the free clinic was only one of three such facilities in the United States. It has since served as a model for similar programs across the country.

In addition to serving on the board of directors of the clinic and recruiting his peers to volunteer their time there, Dr. Stan regularly staffs the facility, providing sorely needed health services to those who can least afford them.

He also was instrumental in the passage of State legislation that made it easier for physicians to volunteer at facilities like the Will-Grundy Medical Clinic, paving the way for creation of smaller facilities across the State.

Although his work on the clinic may be Dr. Stan's greatest contribution to his community, there are few worthy causes in Joliet in which he is not somehow involved.

He is: a member of the board and immediate past president of the Joliet Area Community Hospice; president of the advisory board of the Catholic Charities' Senior Companion program; a board member of Daybreak, a local homeless-assistance organization; vice president of the Joliet Junior College Foundation; on the governing board of St. Joseph Medical Center; a member of my Health Care Advisory Committee; and a widely sought after lecturer on such public health issues as AIDS. Why does a man who has certainly earned the relaxation of retirement insist on a schedule of

helping others that would tire a man half his age?

Because, as a former patient put it so well, "He cares."

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate my friend Dr. Stan on this well-deserved honor, and I wish him many more productive and enjoyable years, both public and private.

REMEMBERING A HERO—BOB LETTON

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, the people of Kentucky and the Nation lost a war hero and humble servant when Bob Letton passed away on Friday, March 11.

Bob Letton was truly a war hero. Flying over 100 missions in Vietnam, Letton rescued many downed Air Force and Navy pilots behind enemy lines. He also served a 1-year tour as the commander of a Sikorsky helicopter unit.

Letton attained the rank of captain and was awarded a Presidential Citation, two Distinguished Flying Crosses and a host of other military decorations for his bravery and valor.

After returning to civilian life in 1967, Bob went to work for the farmers of Kentucky, starting work as a Farmers Home Administration [FmHA] assistant county supervisor in London. Later, he became the Montgomery County supervisor before moving to the State FmHA office in 1975.

As the State's FmHA director of community and business programs, Bob's work was vital to agribusinesses and other small businesses in Kentucky.

In 1992, when the Rural Development Association separated from FmHA, Bob became the State's first RDA coordinator, where he served our communities, State, and country until his death.

Bob Letton was responsible for millions of dollars of projects to help Kentucky. Whether it was hospitals, water projects, or helping farmers, Bob Letton always listened and worked as hard as he could for the people of Kentucky.

Just like those downed pilots he flew missions to rescue, he rescued thousands of farmers, businesses, and families from disasters.

That was Bob Letton. Giving himself and always willing to risk himself for others.

Bob Letton was intelligent, fair, honest and cheerful. He was always positive and knew if he worked hard enough, he could make things happen.

That is the definition of a great leader.

All of his efforts focused on improving the quality of life for the people of Kentucky. Because of this commitment, he will be sorely missed.

TRIBUTE TO DONALD W. BARNICKLE

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, second only to the family in its crucial influence in shaping the lives of the Nation's children, are our schools, and particularly, the individual teachers and principals in whose care they are entrusted during a large part of the day. For this reason, I take special pride and satisfaction in asking my colleagues to join the people of Naperville, IL, as they honor Elmwood Elementary School Principal, Donald W. Barnickle, who will retire this June after more than 44 years of service in education.

From the start, Don Barnickle has been committed to the shaping of young children's minds in their most formative years. He began his career in Naperville in 1950 as a teacher of fourth through sixth grades at the old Washington Junior High School. Five years later, Don accepted a job as the first principal of Elementary District 78's third school, Beebe. In 1960, Don left Beebe to open district's 78's fifth elementary school, Elmwood. In 1965, under Don's able direction, district 78 built a 12-classroom addition to the Elmwood School. Serving as district 78's overflow facility, Elmwood served 926 students in its peak attendance year.

During his second year at Elmwood, Don implemented a new, nongraded primary program and cooperative teaching methods for students who learn at an accelerated pace. This program resulted in the selection of Elmwood as a demonstration center for the State of Illinois program for gifted students during the 1970's. Elmwood was also one of the school districts sites for the piloting of an early form of computer assisted instruction. The Program for Learning in Accordance with Needs [PLAN] emphasized individualized instruction and recording-keeping assistance through the use of a computer service.

Don also served as the first chairman of the School District's Joint Curriculum Advisory Council, a long-standing committee comprised of representatives of the school district and the community. He also has conducted workshops in other districts on the subject of individualized instruction, and has served as a consultant for the State of Illinois Gifted Program.

The inscription on the dedication plaque in the lobby of the Elmwood School best sums up Don Barnickle's career:

A dedicated leader in education who has given a lifetime of service to the children of Naperville. * * * A man who has influenced the lives of many.

Mr. Speaker, this says a great deal about Don Barnickle, perhaps it says it all. Professional education credentials are important, but they lose their vitality if they are not combined with a genuine affection for the children under the school's care. Don Barnickle, for more than four decades, has recognized the importance of providing children not only the beginnings of formal instruction, but also the meaningful experiences which will ultimately

produce independent, responsible, and productive adults.

I commend Don Barnickle for his countless years of dedicated service, and wish him the best in his retirement.

MONROVIA ANTICRIME RESOLUTION

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, this week I met with Chiefs of Police Brad Hoover, Robert Moody, and Joe Santoro from Whittier, Claremont, and Monrovia, CA, to discuss the increasing fear of violent crime in our communities. The tragic fact is that the United States today is facing the worst rate of violent crime of any developed country.

Congress has now taken the first step in combating violent crime. Both the House and Senate have passed their respective crime initiatives, and a conference will be called to hammer out the differences. I would like to bring to light six critical points that should be considered by the conference committee, as resolved by the city council of the city of Monrovia.

First, anticrime funds given to cities and towns should be in the form of block grants with a minimum number of Federal restrictions and mandates. Local communities are in the best position to determine how to allocate additional funding. Second, many of the cities in the greatest need of additional anticrime funding are unable to meet stringent matching requirements, and should not be pressured by the Federal Government to overextend their scarce resources. Third, eligibility for Federal grants should be granted to small cities and towns as well as large metropolitan areas. Most American towns have fewer than 40,000 inhabitants, with severely limited local resources to combat their growing violent crime problems.

Fourth, the Federal Government must recognize the cost to the States of incarcerating undocumented aliens, and reimburse the States for these amounts. Cities in border States have been particularly hard hit in recent years by a poorly implemented Federal immigration policy. Local communities should not have to pick up the tab for the Federal Government's failure to enforce our immigration laws.

Fifth, while I am opposed to any new taxes on law abiding citizens, I believe that revenues from licensing fees on firearms, ammunition, or firearms dealers should be dedicated solely to anticrime programs and not used to fund new bureaucratic federalized social programs.

Sixth, an effective anticrime strategy must include measures to prevent crime as well as strengthen our law enforcement capabilities. Congress must balance increased criminal deterrence enforcement with the creation of more economic opportunities and a strengthening of our communities.

I am submitting for the RECORD the following resolution adopted by the Monrovia City Council.

RESOLUTION NO. 94-19—RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MONROVIA TO STOP CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN OUR CITY

Whereas, America's communities and families are scarred by increasing numbers of violent crimes; and

Whereas, the level of violence associated with criminal acts is increasing; and

Whereas, no community or family is untouched by incidents of crime or the fear of being victimized by crime; and

Whereas, reductions in crime and in the fear of crime will require enactment of meaningful national anti-crime legislation as well as work by local communities and state governments to develop and implement long-term solutions that deal with both the causes and effects of crime; and

Whereas, implementing short and long-term solutions to stop crime and violence in our cities and towns is the National League of Cities' top priority in 1994; and

Whereas, the critical nature of the problem demands an end to Congressional gridlock; and

Whereas, achieving an early partnership to reduce crime will require immediate action by the Congress.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the City of Monrovia urgently calls upon the Congress to enact anti-crime legislation immediately so that the resources and programs which such legislation will provide can be utilized on a timely basis to deal with this critical problem now.

Be it further resolved that such anti-crime legislation should include:

A balanced approach that includes both enforcement and prevention programs.

Direct block grant anti-crime funds to cities and towns with maximum flexibility allowed in the use of those funds. Let local communities decide the best way to increase officer hours on the street through the use of overtime and other options, not necessary to hire new officers; because each new officer means new equipment costs and at least a six month delay to hire and train.

Eliminate any condition that cities be required to match grant dollars they receive.

Make sure that solutions—and the flow of dollars—go to help all cities, not just the largest cities in this country. Most of the towns in America are small; less than 40,000 population. This legislation should help the smallest communities, who tend to have the least resources, as well as large metropolitan areas, address the problems of crime.

Creation of a federal anti-crime trust fund financed by dedicated revenues derived from licensing fees levied on weapons, ammunition and weapons dealers.

Require the federal government to reimburse states for the cost of incarcerating criminals who are undocumented aliens and encourage the federal government to pursue reimbursement from the criminal's country of origin.

Be it further resolved that the City of Monrovia rededicates itself to crime prevention and suppression and calls upon its citizens to assist in these efforts.

THE EXERCISE TIGER CEREMONY PHILADELPHIA NAVAL BASE

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to begin by thanking all of those attending this

momentous ceremony for their interest and dedication in recognizing the 50th anniversary of "Exercise Tiger." I am certain we all agree on the important role that Tiger, and the men who fought there, play in our Nation's history.

Over the last several months I have received thousands of letters from students all over New Jersey that ask for my assistance with gaining official recognition for Exercise Tiger on a Federal level. I think that the magnitude of this ceremony today indicates that, through the sincere efforts of several people, Tiger is finally getting the attention it deserves.

The students' letters have been of particular interest to me because they indicate the importance of this ceremony and the battle that it commemorates. That students taking a vested interest in this event should indicate to us all the importance that history plays in the curriculum of our schools. I am very proud of these students and their schools for their part in making Exercise Tiger a part of history.

As a direct result of the efforts of these students and their schools, and with the help of Walter Domanski and the Exercise Tiger Association of New Jersey, we have been able to go a long way in honoring those who served in Exercise Tiger. My office is currently working with the Department of Defense in an attempt to obtain official commendations for Walter Domanski, Sr., and other survivors of the battle. We are also having flags flown over the dome of the U.S. Capitol today that will be given to several Tiger veterans and their families.

In addition to the efforts aimed at commemorating the individuals involved in Exercise Tiger, we are also attempting to place Tiger in the Congress official record books. I, along with over 90 other Members of Congress, have cosponsored House Joint Resolution 305 which seeks to officially name April 28 as "Exercise Tiger Day." I will also ask that this statement be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as an extension of remarks.

In closing, I would again like to thank all of you for attending today and for your continued efforts in developing Exercise Tiger's place in history.

RISK ASSESSMENT IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1994

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to speak in support of the Risk Assessment Improvement Act of 1994, which Mr. KLEIN is introducing today. The bill establishes a risk assessment peer review program at the Environmental Protection Agency, and it requires the program director to develop and keep current risk assessment guidelines based on up-to-date science. The bill would also establish a pilot program using comparative risk analysis to rank environmental risks.

The introduction of this bill is the result of testimony received by the TEA Subcommittee of Science, Space, and Technology from many Federal agencies, among them, EPA and OMB. At a time of scarce Federal dollars,

it makes sense to identify areas of greatest risk and to direct our resources to those areas. Sometimes the public perception of risk is different from the evaluations of scientists whose lives are spent studying and reducing risks. This risk assessment bill effectively contributes to the current debate. It deserves our support.

ST. PETER'S, MOTHER CHURCH OF HUDSON VALLEY, MARKS 150 YEARS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 18, 1994, St. Peter's School in Poughkeepsie, NY, will celebrate its 150th anniversary.

St. Peter's School is the oldest known continuously operating Catholic school in upstate New York.

Mr. Speaker, even non-Catholics acknowledge and applaud the outstanding job parochial schools have done in educating millions of Americans. The work of dedicated teachers, religious and lay, the superior discipline, and the character and spiritual formation provided in these schools has produced a large and continuous supply of outstanding citizens, high achievers in every sphere of activity, and heroes in every American war. The academic excellence alone of these schools has provided a standard against which the public school systems can measure themselves.

As is the case with so many of our churches, the history of St. Peter's is intimately woven into the history of the region. As one of the oldest churches in North America, St. Peter's was a jumping-off spot for countless missionaries to Canada and to the then-untamed American West.

The Catholic Association was formed in 1832. St. Peter's Parish was formed in 1837, and the school in 1844. St. Peter's is the "Mother Church" of numerous other churches. Every Catholic church in Dutchess and Ulster Counties, and most of them in Putnam and Orange Counties, stem from St. Peter's, the result of the waves of European immigration in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

St. Peter's Cemetery is the site of the largest freestanding Celtic cross in America, dedicated as a World War I monument in 1917 by former Congressman Ham Fish, Sr.

Priests from St. Peter's were instrumental in getting a bridge built across the Hudson River so that Catholics from Ulster County could cross the river for Mass instead of relying on rowboats. Legend has it that St. Peter's priests gave Lafayette the Sacrament of Penance toward the end of his life.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask you and the entire House to join me in tribute to Sr. Cecilia Dolores, principal, and to everyone associated with St. Peter's School in Poughkeepsie as this historic and outstanding institution celebrates 150 years of educating area Catholics.

A TRIBUTE TO THE JOLIET JUNIOR COLLEGE MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a group of truly remarkable young men and their equally remarkable leader—the Joliet Junior College Men's Basketball Team, the National Junior College Athletic Association's 1994 Division II National Champions, and their coach, Mr. Pat Klingler.

The Joliet Junior College Wolves won the title March 19 with a thrilling 85-80 victory over the previous champion, Owens Technical College of Ohio.

Athletic championships are always an impressive achievement, but the Wolves triumph is exceptional in that Joliet Junior College had not been a consistent national power until very recently, unlike so many junior college programs that serve as virtual farm teams for NCAA division I schools.

Much of the credit for this sudden prominence goes to coach Klingler, who arrived at the school in 1991. Through coach Klingler's inspiring leadership and tireless work, the Wolves completed an incredible 3-year turnaround that was capped with the NJCAA Division II Championship last month. Appropriately, Mr. Klingler was named National Junior College Coach of the Year by College Sports magazine, among his many honors.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Joliet Junior College Men's Basketball Team on this great triumph, and wish the squad continued success in the future.

WHITEWATER

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 27, 1994, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

WHITEWATER

Despite the extensive media coverage, it is often difficult to understand the allegations, to say nothing of the facts, surrounding Whitewater. Many people believe the President and the First Lady have done nothing wrong and are angry about what they see as a political distraction. Another view is that the allegations are credible and the White House may be holding back information. Other are simply confused. At this point, I know of no evidence the President or the First Lady has done anything illegal. However, when the agenda of a President is clouded by allegations such as those concerning Whitewater, I think it is important to get all the facts out as quickly as possible so that the country can move on.

BACKGROUND

The Whitewater affair involves several things, most directly the financial relationship between Bill Clinton and two businesses: the Whitewater Development Cor-

poration and Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan.

In 1978, while he was Attorney General of Arkansas, Bill Clinton, along with Hillary Clinton and James and Susan McDougal, entered into a real estate venture, which they later named the Whitewater Development Corporation. Whitewater consisted of over 200 acres of land in northern Arkansas that the investors hoped to develop and sell as individual properties. Clinton was Governor of Arkansas from 1979 to 1981 and 1983 to 1992. The Clintons sold their share of the Whitewater corporation in 1992. In 1982 James McDougal bought a savings and loan, which he renamed Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan. Madison, like many S&Ls, got into financial trouble in the mid-1980s. Madison was taken over by federal regulators in 1989 at an estimated \$60 million cost to the taxpayer.

The Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC), the federal agency charged with disposing of failed S&Ls, began an investigation of Madison that in 1992 resulted in a referral to the Justice Department for a criminal investigation of Madison, including possible links to the Whitewater Corporation and the 1984 Clinton gubernatorial campaign. The Clintons were named in the referral as possible beneficiaries of allegedly illegal Madison transactions. In January, Attorney General Reno appointed Robert Fiske, a former U.S. attorney, as special counsel for the investigation.

PRINCIPAL QUESTIONS

The RTC investigation apparently uncovered evidence of questionable financial practices by Madison in relation to Whitewater and the Clinton gubernatorial campaign. The central question is whether funds from Madison were diverted illegally to Clinton's gubernatorial campaign fund. Madison money also might have been used improperly to sustain the unprofitable Whitewater venture. There is no evidence that the Clintons were aware of the alleged funding of Whitewater or any illegal donations to the governor's campaign.

A second question is whether Clinton might have repaid Madison with political favors, including lenient treatment by regulators, or whether there was special treatment because the Rose law firm, including Hillary Clinton, represented Madison before state regulators. The evidence seems to show otherwise—Arkansas regulators were at least as aggressive as federal officials in dealing with the Madison case.

The third question relates to charges made by David Hale, then the owner of Capital Management Services, a corporation licensed by the Small Business Administration to make guaranteed loans to underprivileged individuals seeking to start their own businesses. Hale, who was convicted in mid-March on two counts of fraud related to Capital Management Services, has charged that in 1986 Clinton pressured him to make loans that benefitted both Madison and Whitewater. President Clinton denies ever pressuring Hale, and the Clintons say they were unaware of any use of loans to benefit Whitewater.

Finally, there are the separate questions raised about the Clinton administration's handling of Whitewater. First, have they covered up the facts? Second, did the Washington RTC office interfere with the regional office's investigation? Third, did any of the various contacts between the White House and RTC officials constitute attempts to impede the investigation? Thus far, there is little to suggest interference at either level.

INVESTIGATIONS

Unanswered questions remain about dealings in Arkansas, so I think the appointment of the special counsel was in order. The special counsel is currently investigating these questions and has convened a grand jury to hear testimony and evidence.

My concern is that his investigation could take months. The facts need to get out as quickly and fairly as possible. So far as I am aware, the White House is cooperating with the special counsel and it has made public a significant amount of information, including the Clintons' tax records. These efforts have helped to defuse the situation. Some in Congress argue that the work of the special counsel and the President's disclosures make congressional hearings unnecessary. My present view is that we should proceed with hearings. Hearings not only help Congress fulfill its responsibility to explore possible abuses of power in the executive branch, they also give the public the facts it needs to judge the performance of the President and his administration. The job of the Congress is to conduct a legitimate inquiry without impeding a thorough and fair criminal investigation. Clearly the Congress has to work out an accommodation with the special counsel. We should not put the criminal investigation at risk for the sake of some publicity.

The news media is part of this process as well. The media has a responsibility to pursue the story, but also to pursue it responsibly. Several stories have been published about events and actions for which there is no nameable offense let alone any evidence of impropriety.

CONCLUSION

My view is that most Americans give a President the benefit of the doubt and will continue to do so until they are confronted with strong proof of wrongdoing. They are far more interested in health care, welfare, jobs, and other issues, but they are also quite curious and even a little confused about Whitewater, and they want to know more. Like them, I simply do not feel I know the full facts. The investigations should proceed, but the White House and Congress need to make sure their primary focus remains on finding solutions to the most pressing national problems.

EIGHT DECADES AS KIDS' PAL

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my dear friend, the long-time district attorney of Manhattan, Robert Morgenthau. Over the course of 31 years, Bob Morgenthau has shown true dedication and commitment to the State of New York and to our troubled youth. New York City's youth have found a safe haven in Mr. Morgenthau's organization. In a city plagued by the ravages of drugs and crime, the Police Athletic League [PAL] has been a fountain of positive reinforcement, learning, and growth.

Mr. Morgenthau has spent countless hours as the president of PAL, an organization whose mission is to offer kids a sense of identity and belonging. PAL allows young people to envision possibilities that they might never have considered before.

Under Mr. Morgenthau's three decades of leadership, PAL's ability to reach out to New York City's boys and girls has expanded. Through its 71 recreation centers, PAL provides neighborhood kids with a safe place to go after school. PAL now serves 60,000 kids throughout the city.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I wish to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following article which appeared in the Daily News on March 13, 1994.

[From the Daily News, Mar. 13, 1994]

EIGHT DECADES AS KIDS' PAL

(By Suzanne Rostler)

Former New York City Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward was a 17-year-old kid from Brownsville when in 1944 he first sat behind the desk that once belonged to Teddy Roosevelt.

He didn't dare imagine that one day he would sit behind that same desk as the head of the force.

"There was nothing in my memory to make me think I could be anything as glorious as a policeman," said Ward. "It was kind of a bewildering experience, coming out of a cold-water flat at the edge of Brownsville. It was like going into a strange new world."

What brought Ward to this new world was the Police Athletic League's essay contest, "Police Commissioner for a Day," in which Ward offered winning suggestions for running the department.

Besides providing him with an afternoon with then-Commissioner Lewis Valentine, the contest allowed Ward to envision possibilities he had never before considered.

The essay contest is just one way the Police Athletic League, celebrating its 80th anniversary this year, has opened doors to generations of city kids whose after-school itinerary is not likely to include piano lessons and private tutors.

"The streets are awfully rough," said PAL President and Manhattan District Attorney Robert Morgenthau. "(PAL) offers kids a sense of identity and belonging to something constructive. We're sending a message that someone cares about them."

Created in 1914 by Capt. John Sweeney of the New York Police Department to offer athletic activities to city kids, PAL's scope has expanded under Morgenthau's 31-year leadership.

Today, PAL serves 60,000 kids throughout the city. In addition, to providing boys' and girls' basketball and softball leagues, boxing, track and field, and weight training, the organization offers job and family counseling, study centers and computer training programs.

The "Police Commissioner for a Day" essay contest alone draws about 3,000 entries from kids in grades nine to 12.

Another program brings cops and communities together each summer to reclaim the streets for the children. As police patrol the periphery, kids jump rope, play baseball and read in bookmobiles.

On a daily basis, PAL provides neighborhood kids with a safe afterschool haven, through its 71 recreation centers.

Providing such basic services as a place to study, however, is not cheap. With an annual budget of \$12 million, PAL spends about \$200 a year on each child. The budget is not nearly enough to meet the demand for services.

The organization is building four new centers at a cost of \$8.1 million apiece. Funding will come from the city and private corporations and foundations.

Said Morgenthau: "It's the only organization I'm committed to about which I can

honestly say if we had twice or three times the amount of money, we could spend it wisely. The demand is so tremendous."

The pay-off, however, is immeasurable, he said. Over the years, PAL has played a significant role in the lives of kids who have gone on to become models in their fields.

"Through the program, kids find themselves as individuals and develop their self-esteem through competition and teamwork," said former New York Knicks forward Bernard King. "I had a chance to meet people from other parts of the city and, from a competitive standpoint, learn other styles of basketball."

AMERICA'S ENERGY OPTION

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, in recognition of Earth Day, I think it is important to remind my colleagues of the contribution nuclear energy makes to clean air. Nuclear energy is the second largest source of electricity in the United States, providing 19 percent of the Nation's electricity. It supplies the needs of 65 million households with virtually no air polluting emissions.

Congress wisely recognized nuclear energy as an important energy resource with enactment of the Energy Policy Act of 1992. President Clinton also acknowledges nuclear energy's important role in the Climate Challenge Program.

In fact, nuclear energy is responsible for reducing an astounding 92 percent of all U.S. electric utility CO₂ emissions since 1973. These reductions will be increasingly important as we consider building new electric generating capacity to fuel a growing economy.

I can tell you firsthand about the environmental advantages of nuclear energy. My district gets about 70 percent of its electricity from nuclear powerplants. This means that when my constituents celebrated Earth Day this year, they breathed cleaner air thanks to nuclear power.

But you need not take just my word for the environmental benefits of nuclear energy. The World Energy Council reports "If global policymakers are serious about reducing greenhouse gases in the long-term, nuclear power must make a comeback * * *. There is no chance of stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions at 1990 levels until the nuclear energy question is resolved."

Moreover, the Office of Technology Assessment says that nuclear energy is the only non-fossil energy option that offers the greatest potential for "achieving deep cuts in carbon dioxide emissions." The National Academy of Sciences agreed that nuclear energy is "the most technically feasible alternative" to replace fossil fuels as the primary source of electricity.

Mr. Speaker, in observance of Earth Day, I ask my colleagues to carefully consider the important role that nuclear energy plays for a cleaner environment. I encourage my colleagues to support policies that enhance America's nuclear energy option.

A TRIBUTE TO MARY CASSELL

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the substantial contribution that Mary Cassell has made to the work of the Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education over the last 8 months.

Mary is a Women's Research in Education Institute [WREI] fellow pursuing graduate studies at Johns Hopkins University. From her first day with the subcommittee, she tackled all tasks with enthusiasm and quickly became a fully contributing member of my subcommittee staff as we worked on H.R. 1804, Goals 2000: Educate America Act and H.R. 6, Improving America's Schools Act of 1994.

The end of April brings the end of Mary's fellowship. I am sorry to see her go and am grateful for what she helped us accomplish this year: the President's Goals 2000 bill has been enacted into law—Public Law 103-227—and H.R. 6, which reauthorizes the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, has passed the House.

Mary Cassell exemplifies the excellence that we all hope for in the variety of academic and policy fellows that come through our offices. During the last 8 months, she has represented well both the Women's Research in Education Institute and the Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education.

Mr. Speaker, I have often said that we need people in public service with good heads and hearts—and Mary is certainly one of these individuals. I want to thank her for all of her hard work and wish Mary well as she develops her career in public policy.

TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS' LOCAL 479 CENTENNIAL IN TERRE HAUTE

HON. JOHN T. MYERS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to honor the 100th anniversary of the National Association of Letter Carriers' Local 479 in Terre Haute, IN.

The centennial marks a milestone in the history of these dedicated workers. For one century, Local 479 has strived to improve the lives of letter carriers, and its commitment, discipline, and excellence are clear in the pride with which Indiana letter carriers perform their daily duties.

Local 479 was chartered by the national association on March 19, 1894, and currently has 153 active and retired letter carriers from Terre Haute and Clinton, IN. Under the leadership of its new president, William E. Weese, Local 479 continues to expand its membership and influence throughout Indiana.

Local 479 will host the 94th Indiana State Convention for Letter Carriers on April 28-30

in Terre Haute. More than 300 letter carriers and auxiliary members from branches statewide will attend the convention. I am proud to join these workers to help celebrate their century-long record of accomplishment.

IN HONOR OF LARRY DANNER: A TRUSTED PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Capt. Larry Danner, who is retiring from the Police Department of the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District, or BART. Captain Danner, who lives in Fremont, CA, has been a police officer for 30 years. I just want to take a moment to share with my colleagues some of his many accomplishments and contributions to the citizens of the East Bay.

Larry joined the Fremont Police Department in 1964 after being discharged from the Army. As a patrol officer, he spent a great deal of time in the Niles district of Fremont, earning the respect of the community, but making no friends among the city's criminal element. Officer Danner would walk the neighborhoods, stop and talk to shop owners and citizens, and offer assistance where he could. Without knowing it, he was practicing community policing, only then it wasn't a buzzword, it was a job description.

After 8 years in Fremont, Larry was hired by the BART Police in 1972 and was quickly promoted to sergeant. As a sergeant, he set up the traffic section of the department and helped change the rules to give BART officers more police authority, making the transit system safer.

In 1976, Sergeant Danner became Lieutenant Danner and was assigned to the administrative bureau. Many of the basic operating rules in use in the department are Larry's handiwork. He started several safety and education programs, including Ride With Pride—transit etiquette and safety education aimed at grade school children, and Commute With Confidence, which promoted safety for adult riders. Larry was promoted to captain in 1981 and was placed in charge of department administrative functions, where he served 5 years before being assigned to the patrol bureau.

As patrol bureau commander, Captain Danner made changes to cut down on travel time for officers as they reported for their shifts, improved the beat system, and established the honor guard, tactical team, and joint task forces with the Berkeley, Oakland, and San Francisco Police Departments. Larry never stops working to make BART a better and safer system, whether it's tackling long-range planning problems, improving parking lot and station security, or making it easier for his fellow officers to do their jobs efficiently and effectively.

Larry Danner has a full plate, but after work his roots in Fremont bring out the best in him at home. He is an active veteran and is committed to community service. He has volun-

teered at a teen crisis center, with youth baseball leagues, and in local classrooms bringing teens responsible sex education. Larry and his wife Marie work with Shelter Against Violent Environments [SAVE] to provide secure shelter for battered women. He's an active Democrat and has been on the State Central Committee for 8 years, and was a guest here last year for inauguration.

Capt. Larry Danner has a lot to be proud of: A loving family, a successful career in law enforcement, and a community he and his family have helped to build and enrich over the years. His colleagues, family, and friends are gathering for a special dinner on Friday, April 29, to recognize his service to BART and the people of the bay area. I want to join them in offering my congratulations and best wishes for a well-deserved retirement. I'm sure, Mr. Speaker, that Fremont, which is a better place because of Larry Danner, hasn't seen the last of him.

BOB BUSH: CHAMPION OF AMERICAN FREE ENTERPRISE

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Bob Bush, an accomplished businessman, a selfless community leader, and a dedicated family man from Green Bay, WI.

In recognition of Bob's exceptional career at Schreiber Foods, the Green Bay Rotary Club International will award him their 1994 Free Enterprise Award on May 2. Bob will become the 12th recipient of the award, which recognizes people and organizations in Brown County that exemplify American free enterprise.

As the chairman of one of America's most successful food producing companies, Bob is indeed a champion of free enterprise. Beginning his career as a Schreiber mechanic, Bob rose the ladder to become chairman and chief executive officer. Along the way, Schreiber sales expanded from \$12 million a year to more than \$1 billion in sales last year. Thanks to Bob's leadership, Schreiber grew to be the world's second-largest cheese company and one of the largest employers in Brown County.

Throughout his career, Bob was a visionary and an innovator. As a young engineer, he revolutionized his industry by inventing a machine to slice cheese into individual slices. From the factory floor to the CEO's office, Bob has always tested novel ideas. Thanks to Bob's ability to develop new technologies to satisfy his customers' needs, Schreiber has always run a step ahead of its competition.

Aside from running Schreiber, Bob lends his business experience to a number of corporate boards and industry groups, including the Green Bay Packers.

Bob devotes his talent and energy to his community as well. His list of volunteer activities reads like a Who's Who of Wisconsin philanthropies, educational, and service organizations.

A firm believer in public education, Bob serves on the chancellor's council and the in-

dustry advisory committee of the Center for Dairy Research at his alma mater, the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Previously, Bob served on the Board of Visitors of the College of Agriculture and Life Science at UW-Madison. Closer to home, Bob has served on the Allouez school board.

In addition, Bob served as a YMCA director and as a United Way chairman. As chairman of the New Community Clinic Building Fund Campaign, Bob helped to raise \$1 million to establish a free medical clinic in Green Bay.

Bob married Carol, his college sweetheart, in 1950. They raised two daughters, Tracy Arndt and Toni McBride, and two sons, Terry and Tom. Following in their father's footsteps, all four children graduated from UW-Madison and went to work in the food producing industry. Bob and Carol are active members of the Union Congregation Church, which recently celebrated its 150th anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the 8th Congressional District, I congratulate Bob Bush for winning the Free Enterprise Award. A man loyal to his company, his community, and his family, Bob's life and deeds embody the best virtues of American free enterprise.

SALUTE TO THE PLEASANT VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a school district that has been educating elementary school children in Camarillo, CA for 125 years, the Pleasant Valley School District.

Established on November 10, 1868, Pleasant Valley is the oldest existing school district in Ventura County and the source of inspiration and knowledge for many generations of young people well-served by their time there.

Three years after the end of the Civil war, John and Rebecca Mahan and their three children settled in the picturesque area known as Pleasant Valley. At the time, the nearest school the children could have attended was located miles away in San Buenaventura, now known as the city of Ventura. But the journey to the school was long and—particularly in rainy weather—often treacherous.

Concerned about his children's education, Mr. Mahan made the one-day trip to the Santa Barbara County seat to secure the permit establishing the school district thenceforth known as the Pleasant Valley School District.

Located about 10 miles east of the Pacific Ocean and covering an area of about 65 miles, the district began with six pupils and a teacher holding classes in an abandoned granary. Funds became available in 1871 that allowed the district to build its first wood-frame schoolhouse with seats, handmade desks, and a blackboard.

Over the years, population in the area increased and so did the number of children sent to Pleasant Valley schools. In 1922, there were 152 students. This number climbed to 270 by 1940, 592 in 1952 and 860 in 1958. Today, there are roughly 7,000 students in 13

schools served by 356 certificated and 190 classified employees.

In short, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the Pleasant Valley School District in its celebration of 125 years of fine education. Many in the Camarillo community have devoted their time and talents to ensure the success of the district and of its students. Generations of young people have been made aware of the past, given a vision of the future and well-equipped to face the challenges of today through their association with the district.

I have no doubt that the teachers, administrators and supporters of the Pleasant Valley School District will continue to make an important contribution to children's lives for many years to come.

IN HONOR OF PUBLIC SERVICE RECOGNITION WEEK

HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize all of the dedicated public servants of Ohio's First Congressional District.

As a public servant for most of my career, I am proud to be a cosponsor of House Joint Resolution 253, the legislation that marks the week of May 2-8, 1994 as "Public Service Recognition Week."

Without my staff and the Federal, State, and local government agencies that we work with on a daily basis, I would not be able to do my job as a Representative in the U.S. Congress. Many of the cases that my staff works on deal with Social Security, Medicare/Medicaid, Federal workers compensation, and veteran affairs. It is always a collaborative effort to make sure that my constituents and the public are served. On other occasions we make referrals to various agencies. They always do a tremendous job and I am never disappointed.

Often we fail to give recognition to those who serve our communities through city, county, State, and Federal public service. Truly, these employees are the backbone of this great Nation. Many thanks to you all.

LEGISLATION TO GRANT TPS TO RWANDAN STUDENTS IN UNITED STATES

HON. MICHAEL J. KOPETSKI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, on April 6, 1994, an airplane was shot out of the sky as it approached a landing at Kigali, the capital of Rwanda, killing President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda and President Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi. The two Presidents of these neighboring, central African nations were returning from a conference in Tanzania on ways to end the ethnic killings in Burundi, where 100,000 people were killed last October.

Since the assassinations, Mr. Speaker, the simmering ethnic tensions between the Hutu and the Tutsi tribes in Rwanda have escalated, and we have seen the worst that human beings can do to each other. More than 20,000 people have been slaughtered in 2 weeks, and possibly 10 times as many are refugees, forced from their homes, on the run for their lives.

It is in this context, Mr. Speaker, that I rise to introduce legislation, on behalf of myself and Mr. JEFFERSON, to designate 12 months of temporary protected status [TPS] for Rwandan students and their dependents currently residing in the United States.

Provisions exist in the Immigration and Nationality Act to offer temporary relief from deportation under certain circumstances. The Administration currently provides some type of blanket relief from deportation or forced departure to several hundred thousand nationals from Afghanistan, China, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Lebanon, Liberia, Somalia, and most recently Bosnia. TPS, although not currently in effect, was extended to Kuwaiti citizens during the Persian Gulf War. It is entirely appropriate at this time to extend TPS to Rwandan students in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, this should be a matter of little controversy. Let's not force Rwandans to return to the senseless slaughter that has overrun their homeland.

A TRIBUTE TO LEA B. KERR ON 50 YEARS IN JOURNALISM

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a woman who embodies all that is good about the profession of journalism—Ms. Lea B. Kerr, the Grande Dame of the Joliet Herald-News.

Before her retirement this month, Lea wrote and reported for the Herald-News, a newspaper in my district, during a career that spans back to World War II. After being denied induction into the U.S. Marine Women's Corps because she was too young, Lea applied for an opening at the Herald-News in 1944. She impressed the editors with her rewrite of a sports item during her tryout and got the job. In the 50 years after, she covered everything from city hall to police to courts, and, yes, she wrote the occasional sports feature.

Lea's tenacity and ingenuity are legend in both media and government circles in Joliet. Back in the days before open meeting statutes, the Joliet City Council was meeting secretly in a local hotel to discuss the budget. Lea got wind of the location of these closed-door confabs and swung into action. Taking an elevator only part of the way up to the meeting room, she climbed the final two flights up a fire escape in her high heels to prevent being detected by the participants. Planting herself outside of the room, she recorded the proceedings in her notebook. The councilmen were quite surprised to read a blow-by-blow account of their secret meeting in the paper the next day.

Lea has won numerous honors during her distinguished career, including the Copley Ring of Truth Award for her moving and provocative commentary on a 1977 court decision to let local Nazis march in Skokie, IL a Chicago suburb with many Jewish residents. Instead of fighting hatred with hatred, Lea, in the best tradition of journalism, fought hatred with the truth. Besides writing the stirring commentary, Lea coordinated a \$55,000 fund raiser to erect a Holocaust Memorial in Joliet to make sure local residents never forget what nazism really means.

Trophies and plaques are not what have driven Lea Kerr throughout her distinguished career, however. Her professional philosophy is best summed up in her own words:

A reporter's life is a kaleidoscope of a community's problems, solutions and history. People from all walks of life deserve to have their stories told. It's a challenge, but it can be done.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Lea B. Kerr on 50 years of service to her community and profession, and wish her a long and enjoyable retirement.

DONALD GIBSON RETIRES AFTER OUTSTANDING CAREER AS CAIRO-DURHAM SUPERINTENDENT

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 11, I'm going to have the honor of attending a retirement dinner for Mr. Donald Gibson, who is stepping down after 14 years as superintendent of the Cairo-Durham School District.

Let me tell you a few things about Mr. Gibson, who, I'm glad to say, will be getting some overdue recognition.

He received a B.S. in education and an M.S. in social studies from SUNY-Oneonta before beginning his career as fifth grade teacher in Edmeston Central School. From 1963 to 1965 he was vice principal and 12th grade social studies teacher at Leonardsville Central School. From 1965 to 1971 he was assistant principal and 11th-12th grade teacher at Lafayette Central School.

Following 2 years as principal of the Indian Reservation in Lafayette, he took the position of principal at Seneca Falls Central School in 1973. He moved on to become chief school officer at Richmondville Central School until reaching his current position in 1980.

Throughout this record of increasingly greater responsibilities, Mr. Gibson managed to complete 57 hours of post-graduate study at Colgate University and SUNY-Oswego.

At Cairo-Durham, Mr. Gibson played a vital role in reorganizing the Booster Club in 1988. He can usually be seen at Cairo-Durham sporting events, and rarely misses a concert, play, open house, or other school function. He was a founder of the Cairo-Durham chapter of Dollars for Scholars, which raised thousands of dollars and matching funds for college-bound seniors.

In 1989, when there was no one else to chaperone the senior class on its senior trip, he volunteered and accompanied them to Florida.

Mr. Speaker, this outstanding record alone would be enough to merit our tribute, but there has been much more. Mr. Gibson has found time to be quite active in the Cairo-Durham community. He is a trustee of the United Methodist Church and an active participant in their many activities.

And as is so often the case with someone who gives so much to his profession and to his community, Mr. Gibson is an outstanding family man.

His wife, Betty, and children, Donald and Donna, are proud of him. So is the entire community, and so am I.

Mr. Speaker, let us pay our own tribute today to an outstanding educational administrator, Donald Gibson, and let us also wish him many happy retirement years.

HONORING THE OBSERVANCE OF LAW DAY

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 1, members of the legal profession from throughout eastern Connecticut will join their colleagues in national observance of Law Day. Law Day is a special day for Americans to celebrate our liberties and to rededicate ourselves to the ideals of equality and justice under law. This year's Law Day theme is "Just Solutions," which emphasizes the law's fundamental role as a facilitator for the fair and reasonable resolution of conflicts. The need for improvement in the American justice system is an equally important consideration for contemplating Just Solutions.

Among the Law Day observances in eastern Connecticut on Monday, May 2, is the award ceremony for winners of the Law Day grade school poster contest and the Law Day high school essay contest. I congratulate all the young people who took part in these creative competitions, and I commend the legal community for its efforts to reach out to youth in thoughtful and positive ways that promote respect for law and democracy.

CABINET ELEVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, as we all take note of the Earth Day festivities, one can not help but reflect that another Earth Day has come and gone and still the Environmental Protection Agency has not been elevated to a Cabinet-level department. Frankly, this was one of President Clinton's first environmental priorities. Elevation of the EPA is more than

symbolic because of the EPA's role in international negotiations. Every industrialized country, with the exception of one other, has a cabinet level environmental department. But one more time the legislation has gotten bogged down, and the blame lies squarely on the shoulders of the administration.

Unfortunately, as I and many of my colleagues have indicated from the beginning this course of events was entirely predictable. There were only two paths to travel. We could elevate the agency by providing a clean straight up elevation without any bells or whistles and do so easily and cheaply. Or alternatively, we could consider a bill that contains numerous extraneous provisions to inflate an already bloated EPA bureaucracy. This latter path was chosen. In doing so, it became clear that there were several other issues, such as risk assessment of environmental regulations, which Congress signalled were on the table. Once the door was opened, all relevant issues needed to the debated and considered by Congress but this was not allowed to occur.

If we had traveled down the path with a clean elevation, which I have consistently advocated, we could have had a Department of Environmental Protection just in time for Earth Day 1994. At this point, however, EPA Cabinet legislation may never see the light of day and we will probably see many more Earth Day celebrations come and go without a Cabinet-level environmental agency.

1994 TRI-COUNTY AMERICANISM AWARD HONOREES

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, It is a privilege to be able to bring to your attention the New York State Anti-Defamation League's 1994 Tri-County Americanism Award honorees: Bernard Handel, Jerome Affron, and my personal friend, Dr. Laura Fliegner. All three of these distinguished individuals are deserving of our recognition and commendation, and I am honored to be able to speak on their behalf.

Dedicated to securing justice and the fair treatment of all citizens, the Anti-Defamation League plays a vital role in furthering harmonious co-existence in our communities. Each of the three 1994 Tri-County Americanism Award honorees are distinguished members of our community and through their service have enriched many lives.

Laura Fliegner's extensive community service is well known to those of us who have had the privilege of working by her side over the years, and her professional reputation is one that receives statewide recognition. Bernard Handel has devoted his life to preserving the rights of his fellow citizens. And Jerome Affron has managed to combine business acumen with a full schedule of community service. All three embody the principles most espoused by the Anti-Defamation League, and it is a unique privilege to be able to call your attention to the success of their labor.

It is my privilege, Mr. Speaker, to be able to join in celebrating their achievement on Sunday, May 1st.

HONORING UNIVERSITY OF UTAH,
WEBER STATE, AND BRIGHAM
YOUNG UNIVERSITY

HON. KAREN SHEPHERD

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Ms. SHEPHERD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the University of Utah, Weber State, and Brigham Young University for being chosen to participate in the American College Theater Festival, hosted by the Kennedy Center, April 18 through April 30, 1994. To have even one of our fine colleges participate in ACTF is an honor, but to have three colleges chosen to participate in this prestigious event is simply amazing and points to the hard work and fine acting of each of the schools' drama departments. Their performances are as follows: The University of Utah, "Kiss of the Spider Women;" Weber State, "The Pirated Penzance;" Brigham Young University, "Prisoner."

But it is not just the colleges that I wish to honor. James A. Bell, who directed "Prisoner," received the National Student Playwriting Award. In addition, Keven P. Rahm, who played the lead in the production, received the Irene Ryan Acting Competition Award, which awards two college students a \$2,500 scholarship to be used at the institution of their choice. Rahm also won the National Stage Combat Workshop Fellowship and will spend 3 weeks this summer learning how to use the tools of stage combat. In 1991, another Utahn, Scott Clafin, was a recipient of the Irene Ryan Acting Competition Award. In 1986, the University of Utah performed "Idioglossia," as part of the festival.

The American College Theater festival was started in 1969 by the Kennedy Center's founding chairman Roger L. Stevens. The ACTF is a national, year-round theater program involving 18,000 students from colleges and universities nationwide. Since its inception, ACTF has given more than 132,000 college theater students the opportunity to have their work critiqued, improve their dramatic skills and receive national recognition for excellence. More than 15 million theatergoers have attended approximately 8,000 festival productions nationwide.

We salute the drama departments of the University of Utah, Weber State, and Brigham Young University for their award-winning performances.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, please join me in congratulating the Alumni Association of the College of Nursing and Health, University of Cincinnati, as it celebrates its 100th anniversary in 1994.

The University of Cincinnati's College of Nursing and Health has the distinction of

being the first institution to grant baccalaureate degrees in nursing. The alumni of the College of Nursing and Health have served the community, the Nation, and the world as caregivers, educators, scholars, researchers, administrators, professional leaders, and members of the U.S. Armed Forces in time of peace and war.

Association members work to advance professional standards in nursing, promote nursing research, and encourage excellence in scholarship and professional practice through the granting of annual awards.

To commemorate its 100th anniversary, members of the alumni association have established the Laura E. Rosnagle Endowed Scholarship Fund, in memory of Laura E. Rosnagle, dean of the College of Nursing and Health from 1945 to 1967. Dean Rosnagle led the transformation of the college from an adjunct of the College of Medicine to its current status as an independent college within the university.

Please join me in applauding the Alumni Association of the College of Nursing and Health on its 100 years of service, not only to Cincinnati, but to the world. May they continue granting us their much needed talents for many years to come.

IN HONOR OF JAMES O'TOOLE

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dedicated public servant, Jim O'Toole, for his outstanding contributions in the field of alcohol and drug recovery in northern California.

For over 40 years, Jim O'Toole has been assisting men and women of all ages, backgrounds, and ethnicities in their struggles against alcoholism and drug addiction. Jim began his career in the field of recovery with the city of San Francisco in 1952. He has served as the national coordinator of the Seventh Step Foundation, worked as a rehabilitation officer for the San Francisco city jails, and founded the San Mateo Athletic Association, which offers men in recovery a clean and sober way to play golf.

In 1972, Jim O'Toole became involved in Project Ninety, an innovative and comprehensive alcohol and drug program in San Mateo County. Jim provided Project Ninety with invaluable leadership and direction and helped to establish it as a model agency in our community and our country.

Jim's devotion to the recovery community is unsurpassed. He continues to be a leading advocate for services for recovering alcoholics and addicts and is currently serving on the Project Ninety Foundation board of directors and the golf committee.

Mr. Speaker, Jim O'Toole is an outstanding public servant who has made a difference in so many people's lives. He has gained the utmost respect and regard of those who have worked with him and of those whom he has served. I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring Jim O'Toole for his countless con-

tributions and commitment to his community. He is, indeed, a national treasure.

PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON:
AN ADDRESS ON FOREIGN POLICY

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the death of President Richard M. Nixon has been an occasion of reminiscences by those who knew him personally. And among those memories, no attribute of his has been mentioned and honored more than his unique ability to analyze foreign affairs.

Last year, House Republicans were privileged to be present as he made a tour of the horizon, as diplomats say, a wide-ranging analysis of the many problems now confronting Russia. Without referring to a single note, without a moment of hesitation or confusion, he talked about the complexities of Russia today and then answered questions. His talk was a spellbinding and unforgettable display of uncanny memory, shrewd insight, dispassionate analysis, and passionate love of freedom. It is with a great deal of pleasure, therefore, that I insert into the RECORD at this time, the remarks made by President Richard M. Nixon before the House Republican Conference, March 10, 1993:

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON
BEFORE THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN
CONFERENCE, U.S. CONGRESS, MARCH 10, 1993

Thank you very much. Thank you.

Well, I want to express my appreciation to the Congressional Institute for inviting me back again to address this distinguished group. I was going to say "my colleagues"; I'm a little old for that, but at least I'm glad to be here with * * * 175 [Republicans] and, we hope, 218 next time around.

Bob Michel was most generous in his introduction. But I want to set the record clear on one point: That ad [looking for a congressional challenger] was not in The Washington Post.

I also want to tell you that Bob gave me a choice this morning. He said, "If you like you can speak where you did when you were President—up there—or you can speak down in the well." And I said, "I'm going to speak down in the well. I want to be where the others have spoken."

And I want to be here because it allows me to put present events in historical perspective: It was just 43 years ago that I stood in this well, in this place, and I addressed the Conference that was then in the Whole House. I had a one-hour special order. (I got it myself. Newt Gingrich wasn't around here then to get it for me.)

But I remember that occasion so well: It was the only time I had a special order in the four years I served in the House. I reported to the House on the Alger Hiss case, the case [of his] releasing secret documents to agents of the Soviet Communist government. That [Floor] speech of January 26, 1950, had a great impact on my career. I have been known ever since as a very strong, even fierce, anti-Communist.

And I am sure that today many people would say: "Richard Nixon, down here talking about aid to Russia? What happened?"

The world has changed a great deal since then. I want to address that subject but, in

doing so, I'd like first to put it in a political perspective. Many have said, "Why talk about foreign policy at all? Nobody cares." If you read the polls and look at the last election, you would reach that conclusion.

In the last Gallup poll, only 4% of the American people indicated that foreign policy was of major concern. When President Clinton had his town meeting in Michigan, he took questions for an hour from all over the country. One question on foreign policy—it was about Bosnia. Today, the newspapers [devote] almost exclusive attention to domestic problems, hardly any to foreign policy.

And, for example, we all remember that, during the campaign, there was a famous sign in Clinton headquarters: "The economy, stupid." So under the circumstances, then, why address foreign policy?

Let me tell you why foreign policy is important. It's important because foreign policy and domestic policy are like Siamese twins: One cannot survive without the other. If the democratic government of [Boris] Yeltsin collapses and is replaced by a nationalist, aggressive Soviet or Communist government—not a Communist government, that isn't going to happen, but even a nationalist government—this would mark possibly the beginning of "Cold War Two."

It would have an enormous impact as far as our economy is concerned. Peace would be down the tubes. We would have to increase the defense budget by billions rather than decrease it; any plans to reduce the deficit would be off the table. So that's why the two are so closely related.

I come now to the very critical issue that you have been reading—the democratic government of Russia, whether it can survive; and what our policy towards that government should be. And in order to address that question, it is first necessary to disabuse ourselves of two myths.

First, you've often heard it said—and I've said it myself—the Cold War is over and the West won. But that's only half true. The Communists have lost the Cold War. But the West has not yet won it.

Look at what has happened in Russia. Why did they turn against Communism? Because it failed to produce, for the masses, the better life that it promised. But now Freedom is on trial. If Freedom fails to produce a better life, they will not return to Communism—but they could return to some kind of authoritarian, nationalist government.

And such a government, shorn of the baggage of the failed faith of Communism, armed with nuclear weapons, could be a greater threat to the forces of peace and freedom in the world than was the former totalitarian Soviet government. So that is what is at stake.

The second myth to disabuse ourselves of is this: Many people blithely say, "The Russians lost the Cold War." That's not true. The Communists lost the Cold War. The American people, the American Congress, you and the others that preceded you, deserve great credit, along with our allies, for holding the line against Communism and turning it back for 45 years.

But the knockout blow to Communism, in its mother country Russia, was rendered by democratic Russians. They overthrew the Communist government. And this means that, at the present time, rather than treating Russia as a defeated enemy, we should treat them as an ally, and as a friend.

And so if we can start with those two propositions we are then able to address the question of what is going to happen in Russia,

what should happen, and what we can do about it.

Let me give an analysis of the situation as I saw it recently and compare it with what I saw just nine months ago. The situation has sharply deteriorated. The economy is in deplorable condition. We've got to see Russia for the magnitude of the problem that it faces—as compared with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and others where freedom is working extremely well. That's the good news as far as that part of the world is concerned.

But Russia is such a different country. It's a huge country, as you know. There are 11 time zones. In addition, there are 31 republics and provinces in Russia and all have declared themselves to be basically independent within the Russian government. In addition, there are 132 nationalities. The hard-line Vice President said: "Look, what works in Poland is not going to work in Russia." That's an idea of the magnitude of the [social and cultural] problem.

Now consider the economic problem. We went through a Great Depression. (I say "we" did, you didn't—a few of us here may be that old, but I can remember it well.) It was deep and shook this country to its foundations; we recovered from it only after World War Two began.

But what is happening in Russia today is much worse than the Great Depression. For example, inflation in 1992 was 25% a month; it's even higher today. The average Russian's living standard has gone down by 50%. Some of this started before Yeltsin, under Gorbachev. Russia might face hyperinflation, they might face [even higher] unemployment, when the troops come home from abroad. It is a very, very serious problem.

Also remember that Russia, as compared with China and as compared with the countries of Eastern Europe, had 75 years of Communist brainwashing compared with 45 years in those [other] countries. And that means the development in Russia, among many of the people, of the idea that they may prefer what they already had. They like the security which a "command government" economy provides. And they face an unprecedented rise in corruption, and an unprecedented rise in crime.

That's Russia today. And when you see all that, it is so mind-boggling, you wonder how any leaders in Russia could still be for reform. But they are. It's hard to know why. All the leaders I spoke to—to ones on both sides, from the National Salvation Front (which as you know is pro-Communist) to the other end of the spectrum—and nobody wants to return to Communism. There will be no return to Communism. I believe that the reforms are irreversible.

However, there is no road map: Nobody's ever gone from a command economy to a free-market economy in the space of a year-and-a-half. There will be detours, there will be setbacks, but in the end it will prevail. That is certainly the conviction that I have, after having met with those leaders there.

Now, having pointed out why this has happened, let me just suggest we should look historically into why the Russians—who have shown a great capacity for suffering and sacrifice—why they are willing to go through this again, despite enormous economic cost.

Seven centuries ago, St. Thomas Aquinas said: "If the primary aim of the captain was to preserve his ship, he would keep it in port forever." The Russians are a great and proud people. And as they saw America and the West moving ahead from them (and, incident-

tally, that was the great message for them from SDI and other programs of that sort) they knew they were falling hopelessly behind.

And as a proud and great people, they were ready to leave their safe, stagnant port of Communism and to go out on this stormy sea toward freedom—political and economic freedom. They're still willing, but time is growing short.

And that brings us to what the positive news may be; it's been obscured by all the bad news. You are probably not aware of the fact that over 20% of the Russian economy is now privatized. You see it all over Moscow with the small shops. It is primarily a small-business operation, somewhat like what happened in the U.S. during the 1980s. Thirty percent of the Russian workforce today—30%—now works in private enterprise. That is unprecedented.

Another factor to keep in mind is that democracy, in its broadest sense, is alive and well in Russia. I have been to Russia nine times. And the [first] seven times I was in Moscow, and in Russia generally, dating back to 1959, in those seven times, I never met anyone who opposed the government. If I asked somebody who I thought might be critical, he'd just sort of close his eyes and point up to the chandelier. (That's how I learned about taping.) [laughter]

Today it is hard not to find someone who will speak—in the government, outside the government—and that is a hopeful sign.

Here's another very hopeful sign. In St. Petersburg, I met with a private entrepreneur running a very, very successful enterprise there. He has a mix of workers—some of them were German, some of them were Russian. And he said the Russian workers were more productive even than the German workers. This gives the lie to the idea that the Russians, unlike the Chinese, simply will not respond to private incentives. They will.

Remember something else about them. The Russian workforce is one of the best educated in the world. Over 90% of all Russian workers have graduated from high school. That's higher even than the percentage in the United States. So those are the possibilities as far as Russia is concerned. It is there, it can be saved—but the political problems are enormous.

Now we come to a critical situation: Can Boris Yeltsin survive? Some of the world leaders I've spoken to don't think so. I can assure you, also, that some of the people in his own country don't think so. And certainly it did not help when the one in charge of aid to Russia for the past year publicly predicted that Yeltsin probably wouldn't survive.

So I want you to take, with me, a good look at this man. I know how he mesmerized this House, which shows he knows how to communicate even with a western audience; he showed the same when he was in Canada. We know his charisma. We know that he is a man who successfully led a revolution.

We also know that, historically, those who lead good revolutions are seldom good nation-builders. Nehru in India is an exception. In our case we have George Washington, another exception. But Sukarno in Indonesia? Good revolutionary leader, disastrous nation-builder. The same with Nkrumah in Ghana.

Can Yeltsin—a good revolutionary leader who knows how to destroy—can he build? And I answer, first, that he has shown surprisingly good political methods and tactics. He made some mistakes in dealing with the Congress. But if you think George Bush had

a problem with the Democratic Congress, just think what problems he would have with this [Russian] Congress. Yeltsin inherited it from the previous regime—from Brezhnev and Gorbachev. The fact that he did not become authoritarian, and is trying to compromise [with the legislature], is something in his favor. So much for the political games.

What is most important for us to remember is what the man stands for. He stands for what we believe. Unlike Gorbachev, he believes in democratic elections. He is the first elected Russian leader in a thousand years. He is one who has repudiated, unlike Gorbachev, both Socialism and Communism. He is flatly for private ownership, something Gorbachev would never be.

Most important, from our standpoint, he is the most pro-Western, and I would say pro-American, Russian leader in foreign policy we have ever had. And when we consider those facts, it brings home this conclusion: When we look at the Russian scene today, the choice really is not between Yeltsin and somebody better, the choice is between Yeltsin and somebody worse.

I have met all the other potential candidates. [Although] Yeltsin's popularity is not nearly as high as it was, it's higher than any of the others. It's a risk for President Clinton to begin to take the leadership (as he has in meeting with President Mitterrand yesterday) in trying to get some assistance from the Group of Seven.

But, on the other hand, even with aid, the Yeltsin democratic government may not survive. Without the assistance of the West, in particular the U.S., it will not survive. So we have to take the risk—because nothing great has ever been achieved without great risks. And in this case we should support President Clinton when he comes forward, as I'm sure he will, with a program of assistance going beyond what has so far been done.

Now let us turn to what the U.S. and others can do. All the Russian leaders want to know what is going to happen. I said, "Look, politically, as far as an increase in so-called foreign aid, direct foreign aid, it doesn't have much of a chance these days. We have economic problems, we have tremendous demands on our budget and so forth. And, while the Congress will support some increase, it cannot be a massive increase."

Having said that, I also make this point. The story in this morning's paper indicates that President Clinton, after meeting with President Mitterrand, has agreed to ask for an emergency meeting of the G7. That is a very hopeful sign; I'll tell you why. Because action can and should be taken on three fronts. And it should be done not just by the United States—but President Clinton and the U.S. need to [provide] cover [for] the other big G7 nations.

First, Russian debt. There is \$85 billion of it, mostly inherited from the Gorbachev regime. That debt should be rescheduled for 15 years, as President Yeltsin has requested. And believe me, the bankers—and they're primarily not ours; they're German, Japanese and the rest—they would be stupid not to reschedule that debt. Because if Yeltsin's government falls, they'll get nothing. Better to reschedule the debt. Get it paid sometime in the future, and take the burden off the economy now. That's something that I trust the G7 comes through with.

And then there is another factor to be considered. As you are all aware, after World War Two, the U.S. was very generous in assisting our former enemies, the Germans and the Japanese, to recover. Now it is time for them to assume part of the burden, a major

part of the burden, of assisting the Russians and the other former Soviet states, including those of Eastern Europe, to recover from the Cold War.

The Germans are doing their share to a certain extent because of the great burden of East Germany. Japan's conduct, however, is unacceptable. Here's a nation that is economically very rich but they are going through a recession too (2% employment, they call that a recession in Japan!). On the other hand, when we look at the Japanese, they are holding back on providing aid to Russia on the grounds that they won't give aid unless they get back four tiny islands the Russians hold as a result of World War Two. Now that just doesn't make sense.

The Japanese are a very intelligent people. But this again is something that is really stupid—stupid because if the Yeltsin government falls, they'll never get the islands back. If the Yeltsin government survives, they might. But to insist they get the islands back before they provide aid—that might bring him down because it would look like the was selling the islands to Japan. So this is something I am sure will come up at the G7 meeting; I hope it does, and it should be effectively handled when it does.

We come now to the critical question—a question for Members of this House, Republicans as well as Democrats: With all our other responsibilities, why be concerned about this issue of foreign policy, and particularly aid to Russia? I've already covered that in broad strokes; let me now put in a more definitive way.

The survival of political freedom and economic freedom in Russia serves the interests of peace. Russia is no longer Communist, but it is still Russia. It is the only nation in the world with the power to destroy the U.S.A. There is nothing more important to our vital interest than a non-aggressive government like [that of] Boris Yeltsin. And so that should be a major goal of U.S. foreign policy.

Second, Russia still has a veto in the U.N.; It also plays a critical role in Iraq and the Mideast, and of course in Yugoslavia. It's a very difficult role at times for them, particularly with regard to the Serbs, but we need their support in these areas. An anti-U.S. Russian government certainly would make it much more difficult for us to handle those regions.

And then there is another reason. Many people said, quite correctly, that the Soviet Communists were evil. But nobody claimed they were crazy. We have to bear in mind that those who are trying to get into the nuclear club, many of them, are crazy. We can't be sure in any event. Therefore, it is vitally important that the U.S. and Russia, the two superpowers, join together to prevent nuclear proliferation. So that's another good reason for us to remember that any aid to Russia that enables a democratic government to survive is first an investment in peace.

Second, it's an investment in prosperity. Consider these numbers. China is a third-world country. Russia's GDP is seven times as great. China's trade with the US is eight times as great as that of Russia's. Why? Because China has an economy that's over half privatized. Russia's is only one-fifth privatized. As Russia becomes a free-market economy, as it begins to grow, as it will grow, it means billions in trade and hundreds of thousands of jobs for Americans.

And then there is another point; it's a little more esoteric, but I think all of you will appreciate it: The survival of a government in Russia which is dedicated to, and sup-

ports, political and economic freedom is in the interests of freedom in the broadest sense.

For 75 years Russia, the key state of the former Soviet Union, has been trying to export Communism to the rest of world. Now democratic Russia can be exporting freedom to the rest of the world—if it works. I freedom works there—works economically, works politically—that will be an example to the other dictators of the world to go our way, because this is the way.

But if it doesn't work, if [Yeltsin and the pro-Western Russians] go down, look at the message that sends to the hardliners in China. In China they have economic freedom, but they have no political freedom. They'll say, "It didn't work there, we're doing the right thing here." So those interested in freedom, those interested in democracy, have got to remember what happens in Russia is going to make a big difference.

A hundred years ago Marx's colleague Engels said, "We must change the world." Those five words inspired millions of supporters of a false state for over 100 years. Now that's all shattered. Today, democratic Russia, with our support, can change the world.

Let me now address a few words, if some of the older Members will permit me, to the new Members of this House. Naturally, I will have to reminisce—that's something that happens. (Strom Thurmond did it last night, I can do it today.)

Forty-six years ago, right at this very time, Jack Kennedy and I were discussing the request of President Truman to provide military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey, which were threatened by Communist aggression.

Our offices were on the fifth floor of the old house office building. He was about two places away from me. Boy, that was the dregs in those days—they had inside plumbing, but that's about all that I can remember. In any event, we got together. We disagreed on most domestic issues (like the Taft-Hartley bill) but we happened to agree on foreign policy.

It was a tough vote for him because the liberal Democrats in his Massachusetts district didn't want any military foreign aid. I remember they sent postcards, and I got some myself: "Send food, not arms." The conservative Republicans in my California district didn't want any foreign aid—they were against all foreign aid.

But we both voted for it, and that led us to the Marshall plan and then to NATO. I remember the high excitement of that time. I remember Kennedy and myself, I remember John Lodge, Thurston Morton and others in the Republican 80th Congress. We thought we were doing something very great. We were inspired because we thought that we were contributing to the defeat of an evil system—Communism—and we were right.

This morning, I'll tell you new Members something that you will find [to be] true. There are going to be times after the euphoria of coming here for the first time wears off; there will be times when you're fed up to here about this job: Too little pay, the little time for your families, too much abuse. You may wake up in the middle of the night and say, "Who has to do this?" You may want to throw it all in. And you will read in the papers that America no longer has a great cause: With Communism defeated, there's nothing to inspire us.

But when you see that, and when you think that way, don't you believe it. Let me tell you something: There could never be a better time to be alive. There could never be

a better place in which to live than America. And there could never be a better place in which to serve than the Congress of the United States.

Just think what we have witnessed in the last four years. Eastern Europe liberated. Communism collapsing in the Soviet Union. Socialism being rejected all the way from Sweden to India. We ought to be celebrating victory. Yet we act as if we had suffered defeat.

Way back in 1946, that class in the 80th Congress, we had a challenge, and the challenge was to meet the danger, or to deal with the threat, of war. Your challenge is something different. It is to deal with, to meet the promise of, peace. War brings out the worst and the best of men. Peace can and should bring out only the best. And you have that opportunity to work toward that end.

In describing that, however, I want to make it very clear that this is not just a case of your supporting a strong foreign policy, a strong defense policy—it goes beyond that. Because in order to meet that challenge it is necessary for us to recognize what America means to the world—and why we must see that the American example is worthy of what it does mean to the world.

I was in Warsaw a few days ago. As I traveled through the streets of that new city—it is new, now that it's free—I thought back to a time 34 years ago, to a time which for me and for my wife Pat was the most, not the biggest, but the most emotional welcome we ever received, as Vice-President or as President.

I'd just had the "kitchen debate" with Krushchev and on the way home we stopped in Warsaw on a Sunday afternoon. The Communist government refused to publicize the fact that we were coming. There was nothing in the papers about the parade route. But it got through the Polish underground and 250,000 Poles turned out to welcome us; they threw hundreds of bouquets and flowers into our cars. After having rocks [thrown at us] in Venezuela [the prior year], believe me this was something very different.

And at times, at the intersections, they would flood the motorcade and we'd have to stop. I looked into their faces, I can see them even now: Some of them were singing, others were crying—grown men and women with tears running down their cheeks—and they were all shouting *Niech żyje Ameryka, Niech żyje Amerykan!* "Long live America, long live the American!"

Thirty years passed before Warsaw and Poland became free. Today, it's a different city, full of the color of the life and music of freedom. That would not have happened had it not been for America. That would not have happened had it not been for our example. And we must not fail to meet our opportunity to continue to be an example to others that may be seeking that path.

What can you do about it? Help America be seen for what it really is—a great and a good country. Whatever you can do to see that the American economy continues to be and becomes even more productive, whatever you can do to see that all Americans have an opportunity for better housing, for better health care, for all of the things that make life more livable, whatever you can do to clean up our cities and our countryside from drugs and crime.

[In short,] whatever you can do to make America a better place in which to live, that serves the cause of peace and freedom in the world.

And so I wish you well as you meet these challenges. You are fortunate to be here—

and I speak now not just to the freshmen but to all of you—and to have this kind of a challenge.

I can sum up best what America's role in the world should be by going back 185 years to a British Prime Minister's statement. After Nelson's great victory at Trafalgar, William Pitt was toasted as the savior of Europe. One hundred years later, Lord Curzon would describe Pitt's response as being one of the three great masterpieces of English eloquence. Listen to his words:

"I return you many thanks for the honor you have done me. But Europe will not be saved by any single man. England has saved herself by her exertions, and will, I trust, save Europe by her example."

Today the world is not going to be saved by any single nation. But America can save herself by her exertions and can, by our example, save the cause of peace and freedom in the world.

TRIBUTE TO JULIA EVANS

HON. MIKE PARKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today, in the people's Chamber, in honor of an outstanding citizen and true philanthropist, Ms. Julia Evans of Laurel, MS. Ms. Evans will be awarded the Peter Meek Award for Home Care Aide of the Year by the National HomeCaring Council here in Washington, DC, on April 26, 1994, at a luncheon held in her honor during the National Home Care Aide Service Conference.

Home care aides have been called the unsung heroes of the health care system. Ms. Evans is a 21-year employee of South Mississippi Home Health in Laurel and was selected from among the thousands of home care aides who have been certified through the Foundation of Hospice and Home Care's National Certification Program. She was chosen to receive this prestigious award because of her selflessness, kindness, dedication, and leadership. The people who know her best, her colleagues at South Mississippi Home Health, say Ms. Evans honors her agency through her high performance standards and her genuine devotion and care for her patients.

Ms. Evans is the fourth person to receive this honor, named in memory of Peter Meek, a National HomeCaring Council board member. In the spirit of the late Mr. Meek, Ms. Evans is an honor to her profession, willing to go far beyond the call of duty, always kind and caring, an inspiration and a friend to her patients.

I am extremely proud to represent in Congress this fine leader and friend to the needy. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting this hero, Ms. Julia Evans, for her many outstanding achievements and dedication to excellence.

IMPROVING PUBLIC HOUSING ACT OF 1994

HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will make reforms that are desperately needed in public housing. These reforms will help stop the waste and mismanagement of public housing funds and improve the living conditions for residents living in public housing.

The bill, H.R. 4304 would do three things: abolish the one-for-one replacement rule; allow public housing authorities to use their development funds for new construction if it costs the same or less to renovate; and require HUD to turn a troubled housing authority over to private management if it does not improve within 5 years.

The one-for-one replacement rule requires that for every public housing unit that is demolished, a replacement unit must be built or a housing certificate must be issued. The intent of the law—to preserve the stock of low-income housing—is important. But the law causes problems.

It's a catch 22. Housing authorities can't demolish buildings unless they can replace every unit, but there isn't enough development money to replace the units. As a result, many buildings remain vacant or mostly vacant for years. They become a hazard to the neighborhood, increasing urban blight, drugs and crime in and around public housing.

Millions of Federal dollars are wasted on these vacant units. The HUD inspector general has reported that since 1987, the Cuyahoga, OH public housing authority [PHA] has received over \$47 million in HUD operating subsidies for vacant units. The Newark, NJ PHA received over \$17 million in operating subsidies for several buildings that were sealed from 1985 through 1992.

The bill targets a second Federal policy which wastes Federal dollars. According to the General Accounting Office and the HUD inspector general, funds for new construction are scarce and competitive, and PHAs can only use their modernization funds to renovate, not rebuild, buildings. Many times this forces PHAs to do what many times is the most expensive option—to renovate rather than rebuild. In the Desire project located in New Orleans, LA it would have saved the Government at least \$14 million to build from scratch. Due to current Federal law, the city could only use HUD funds for renovations even though two independent contractors had advised against it because the project's original structure is weak and it was built on a former swamp and dump. There are other examples like this one at PHAs around the country.

The third problem the bill addresses is troubled public housing authorities. Troubled housing authorities fail to renovate thousands of vacant units while tens of thousands of people languish on waiting lists. Many of these PHAs are plagued by mismanagement, poor oversight and revolving door leadership. These problems hurt public housing residents who

continue to live in deplorable and unsafe housing.

While troubled PHAs represented only 1 percent of all authorities, they control 20 percent of the Nation's public housing units. They receive over a quarter of the \$6 billion dollars in operating subsidies and modernization funds HUD allocates every year. Currently there are 105 PHAs that are on HUD's troubled list—18 in large cities.

In a recent audit, the HUD IG found that HUD's attempts to improve management and stop financial waste at these PHAs were ineffective. The IG called for HUD to "act more decisively and forcefully to remove PHA management when all else fails."

In the 13 years between 1979 and 1992, 10 PHAs in major cities were continuously troubled. In only two of these cases did HUD replace the management of the housing authority. PHAs should be given no more than 5 years to show improvements. If the local management cannot turn the situation around in that amount of time, then HUD should turn the PHA over to private management.

In introducing my bill today my hope is that we can make fundamental changes which both Federal taxpayers and public housing residents deserve.

GIBSON GUITAR—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE BUSINESS

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join musicians around the world and congratulate the Gibson Guitar Co. on the 100th anniversary of its founding.

Although I am not a musician, I know of the fine reputation Gibson Guitars have in the music community. Among the great artists who have owned and played a Gibson guitar are Elvis Presley, the Beatles, Jimi Hendrix, Les Paul, Chet Atkins, Garth Brooks, Aerosmith, Slash of Guns N' Roses, and Bob Dylan.

The future of the company was pretty grim several years ago because of continued financial losses. In fact, the company had cut staff and had closed all of its divisions except one line of electric guitars. But the company was rescued by a team of investors led by Henry Juskiewicz, who is now chairman and whom I am pleased to call a friend. And the company is back to manufacturing more than 80 models of both acoustic and electric guitars.

Gibson was founded in Kalamazoo, MI, by amateur guitarist and woodworker Orville Gibson. Gibson revolutionized guitarmaking by applying the construction principles of the violin to his guitars. An echo of that innovation is the f-hole sound sound construction pioneered by the company in its hollowed-bodied electric guitars—a technique borrowed from the violin.

In 1924, the Gibson Co. produced the first electric guitar. Later came innovations to prevent warpage and feedback, as well as other innovations that have defined industry standards.

Gibson is now headquartered in Nashville, "Music City, U.S.A." The company sells about

200,000 guitars a year, from a relatively inexpensive line to custom-made models costing more than \$100,000. But, to artists everywhere, Gibson is among the best names in the business. That's why it is ever present on the concert stage and in the recording studio.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to Henry Juskiewicz and his employees on a job well-done and wish them every success for the next 100 years of business.

PUBLIC SERVICE RECOGNITION WEEK

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, next week is the ninth observance of Public Service Recognition week. I am a proud sponsor of House Joint Resolution 253, which designates the first week of May as Public Service Recognition Week.

Today, there is much uncertainty among the public about public service and the people who work in government. Actually, public service is a high calling and one which permits a public official to provide a wide range of needed services to his or her fellows.

All of us, at one time or another, have benefited from the service of public employees. Public employees defend our Nation, enforce our laws, work to protect our environment, maintain vital transportation systems, and perform many other important functions vital to our Nation's affairs.

We set aside this week to honor public servants who do both the obvious things and the things we may not notice, all of which make our lives safer, healthier, happier and more rewarding.

Public servants deserve to be recognized and appreciated, not only for all their hard work, but for their unique brand of dedication as well. I join my colleagues in saluting public service employees.

IN TRIBUTE TO LAWRENCE A. GARBER

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, our communities and our country have always relied on the contributions of individuals who rise above and beyond the call of duty to make a difference in the lives of others. I pause today to join the Congregation of Temple Emanuel of the Pascack Valley in Woodcliff Lake, NJ, as they pay tribute to a true hero in their community, Mr. Lawrence A. Garber.

It has been said that the future of our society lies in the hands of individuals. And radiating out from him or her is the family, the community, the county, the State, and the Nation. But in the end, it all depends on the individual to make a difference. As President of Temple Emanuel, Larry Garber has made that difference in the Pascack Valley.

Under Larry Garber's leadership over the last 2 years, Temple Emanuel has focused more and more of its resources on the plight of the less fortunate members of the community. Social action services provided to the community include feeding and housing the homeless 1 day a week on the temple premises; collecting over \$10,000 worth of food and clothing; providing transportation and companionship to seniors living on their own; and, conducting an annual blood drive. Their participation in the Operation Isaiah Program was recognized with a citation from the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, compassion for the disadvantaged and underprivileged is a basic tenet of our Judeo-Christian faith. Larry Garber has never forgotten this. Moreover, each day he strives to remind us all of the principles of our own faith and our duty to our community.

Larry Garber's years of tireless effort have made an immeasurable difference in the lives of countless persons throughout northern New Jersey. His dedication and commitment has set an example for all to follow. I ask my colleagues in the House to join with me in saying a heartfelt thank you and congratulations to Lawrence A. Garber as he completes his very successful tenure as president of Temple Emanuel.

INTRODUCTION, BY REQUEST, OF THE HOUSING CHOICE AND COMMUNITY INVESTMENT ACT OF 1994

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today, by request of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros, the Housing Choice and Community Investment Act of 1994. The primary purpose of this legislation is to reauthorize for 2 years HUD's housing and community development programs. The principal focus of the legislation is on five priority areas, including: First, reducing homelessness; second, turning around public housing; third, expanding affordable housing; fourth, enhancing fair housing; and fifth, empowering communities.

I am entering into the RECORD Secretary Cisneros' transmittal letter accompanying the legislation.

This comprehensive legislation demonstrates HUD's, and this administration's, renewed commitment to addressing this Nation's housing and community development needs. The legislation contains various program modifications, and new programs, that will warrant close review by the House Banking Committee's Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development as it moves toward markup of the housing reauthorization bill for this year.

On February 10, 1994, I introduced the Housing and Community Development Act of 1994, H.R. 3838, which also reauthorizes housing and community development programs, and contains many of the proposals made in HUD's bill, including, in particular, re-

form to the public housing and section 8 programs. The subcommittee, since the bill's introduction, has been holding reauthorization hearings, that have included, in addition to representatives of housing organizations and other members of the public, Secretary Cisneros and HUD Assistant Secretaries Joseph Shuldiner, Nicholas Retsinas, Andrew Cuomo, and Roberta Achtenberg. During these hearings, many of the proposals included in the HUD bill that I am introducing today have been outlined by these HUD officials.

I am looking forward to working with HUD, with other members of the subcommittee and committee, other House Members, and our counterparts in the Senate, as we move toward completion of the reauthorization process, and this critically important legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND

URBAN DEVELOPMENT,

Washington, DC, April 26, 1994.

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY,

Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am pleased to transmit to you the "Housing Choice and Community Investment Act of 1994." For the past several months, the department has been working with the Office of Management and Budget, key Congressional Committees and various housing and community development groups on the preparation of this authorization bill.

This legislation would authorize \$60 billion over the next two fiscal years for HUD's housing and community development programs. The legislation is focused on the five central priorities governing HUD's community investment agenda: reducing homelessness, turning around public housing, expanding affordable housing, enhancing fair housing, and empowering communities.

This legislation will transform the delivery of homeless assistance programs by consolidating and reorganizing several disparate programs into a single source of funding to support local "continuum of care" systems to assist homeless persons and prevent future homelessness.

The Act would set the foundation for a total remake of our public housing program, ending public housing as we know it. The bill would remove disincentives for public housing residents to seek employment. It would reward entrepreneurial public housing agencies through deregulation and the granting of added powers to experiment and innovate. Anti-crime efforts would be streamlined and linked to other law enforcement efforts.

This bill also proposes to once again make HUD's Federal Housing Administration (FHA) a positive force for enhancing homeownership opportunities. The Act would raise the maximum mortgage limits and give FHA the authority to innovate with new homeownership products as well as enter into risk-sharing arrangements with qualified governmental entities. Additional subsidy tools and increased funding for counseling will also help to foster homeownership opportunities.

HUD's fair housing efforts would be greatly enhanced under this legislation, by advancing the goals of geographic mobility, neighborhood equity, and residential diversity. The bill would expand existing programs that enable HUD, with the aid of nonprofit groups and state and local governments, to enforce our nation's fair housing laws.

Mr. Speaker, the Act would also consolidate and revamp HUD's Section 8 rental as-

sistance programs, permit public housing authorities including Indian housing authorities to sell public and Indian housing to nonprofit organizations to facilitate homeownership opportunities to public housing residents and create a new Choice in Residence program that would give, for the first time, recipients of federal housing aid the counseling they need to make informed choices about where they should live.

The Housing Choice and Community Investment Act would also support HUD's efforts to once again become a positive force in the revitalization of our nation's communities. The legislation would continue the strong support for the Community Development Block Grant program, create a Neighborhood LIFT program to develop neighborhoods' economic infrastructures, create a Community Viability fund to build the capacity of community-based groups, authorize additional funds for the President's empowerment zone initiative, and facilitate the use of Section 108 loan guarantees.

A section-by-section explanation and justification accompanies this letter and more fully sets forth the contents of the bill. I request that the bill be referred to the appropriate committee and urge its early consideration.

The Housing Choice and Community Investment Act of 1994 would affect direct spending; therefore it is subject to the pay-as-you-go requirement of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. OMB's estimate is that the bill's pay-as-you-go impact will be zero.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that the enactment of this legislation would be in accord with the program of the President.

I am sending a similar letter to the President of the United States Senate, Vice President Albert Gore, Jr.

Sincerely,

HENRY CISNEROS,
Secretary.

REFORM IN RUSSIA: PLUS OR MINUS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the United States has a strong and direct interest in the transition to democracy and market economics in Russia and the newly independent states. There has been considerable debate recently as to the extent of reform and whether it is adequate: whether the glass is half-full or half-empty.

In order to provide a factual basis for this discussion, I asked the staff of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to develop a list of the positive and negative developments on reform in Russia.

I am inserting this in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in order to contribute to the congressional and public debate over this critical foreign policy issue.

REFORM IN RUSSIA

CENTRAL CONTROL

Pluses

Sufficient departure from Soviet socialism such that a return to a command economy would be difficult

Elimination of the central element of Soviet socialism—central planning and central distribution of industrial materiel.

Elimination of the preeminent position of defense in resource allocation.

90 percent of prices freed.

State role in food distribution 1/4 of its former size; the state will purchase only nine types of agricultural commodities.

Enterprises no longer depend on Moscow for decisions or resources.

Minuses

Energy prices are still set administratively, with crude oil prices at one-third of world prices.

PRIVATIZATION

Pluses

Consumers now make 70 percent of their purchases from privately-owned businesses.

7,500 large enterprises (35 percent of total) sold to the public or employees. In comparison, Poland and Hungary, where overall reform is further advanced, have privatized 1/3 of state enterprises.

87,000 small firms transferred from state control.

8.1 million housing units (30%) turned over to individual owners.

270,000 private farms.

Minuses

Few former or current state enterprises have streamlined and adapted to a market economy.

The number of registered cooperatives and proprietorships (200,000) has stagnated since 1991.

LEGAL SYSTEM

Pluses

Beginning of establishment of a legal system necessary to underpin a fully functioning market economy.

Creation of a legal basis for bankruptcy proceedings.

Patent and copyright laws have been written, and international conventions joined.

Minuses

In spite of passage of antitrust laws and bankruptcy laws, there have only been 10 bankruptcies. The economy remains highly concentrated. The antimonopoly committee has little enforcement authority.

There is little respect for written contracts; property rights are not clearly delineated.

New laws are inconsistent and not widely available.

Organized crime is a rampant legal and social problem in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Yekaterinburg, and throughout Russia, and has become a disincentive to entrepreneurs.

FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Pluses

Introduction of modern financial institutions includes:

Large number of commercial banks; Ability of enterprises to purchase and sell hard currencies;

Burgeoning agricultural exchanges; and Development of stock markets.

Minuses

Many commercial banks are owned by large enterprises that use them to gain access to credit.

Stock market is still at an infant stage.

Most exporters are required to sell half of hard currency earnings for rubles at the market rate.

Capital flight is high.

There is little bank regulation; banks can be formed with little seed capital; a clearing system is in its infancy.

Small business has difficulty securing credit.

Banks generally finance only trade and middlemen operations.

MONETARY POLICY

Pluses

Rudimentary development of Western monetary and fiscal policy.

Tough monetary policy and structural changes to the economy (privatization) have caused inflation to decline from 21 percent in January to 10 percent in February and 9 percent in March.

The ruble is stable vis-a-vis Western currencies; internal ruble convertibility means a more efficient allocation of resources.

Minuses

The Government and Central Bank still allocate a large portion of credit, mainly to prop up state enterprises. These credits are contributing to a high rate of monthly inflation.

Pressures from economic interests for subsidies are likely to rekindle inflation.

Credit creation and an inflationary monetary policy will undermine sound fiscal policy.

FISCAL POLICY

Pluses

As pledged, the government submitted in April an austere budget, with the budget deficit held to 7 percent of GDP.

Because the second tranche of IMF lending (\$1.5 billion) is tied to the budget, there is some expectation that it will be approved and implemented.

Minuses

The Duma has required revision of the budget, with the deficit raised to 9.5 percent of GDP to provide more funds for agricultural and social spending.

Tax rates are high and unstable.

The overall tax burden, combined with bribes, can take as much as 70-90 percent of small business profits, which leads firms to operate informally and to alter their books.

TRADE/INVESTMENT

Pluses

Foreign trade has been decentralized. Export quotas and licensing now apply to only a few commodities.

The import tariff regime is largely transparent, nondiscriminatory, and relatively free of non-tariff barriers.

The removal of major obstacles to foreign investment has led to growth in the number of foreign firms.

Minuses

Frequent changes in import duties, and a sharp rise in average tariff rates, are used to protect domestic industry.

Few investors are prepared to make significant investment commitments because of the absence of necessary commercial laws and an inhospitable political and economic climate.

POLITICAL SYSTEM

Pluses

Progress in political reform includes:
A relatively free media;
The development of national political parties;

The adoption of a new constitution, which gives Yeltsin the power to continue reform; and

December 1993 elections that were generally free and fair.

Hardliners elected in December and brought into the government are continuing many of the reforms.

The new parliament is more receptive to a cooperative relationship with Yeltsin than the previous parliament.

Minuses

Political parties are splintered and coalition-building is weak.

There is concern over Yeltsin's authoritarian tendencies and accumulation of power, and concern over how a successor to Yeltsin could abuse the considerable powers of the office of the President.

December 1993 elections increased the voice in parliament of the extreme flank of the opposition—Zhirinovskiy and former communists.

Significant fighting between the President and the Parliament continues.

The Russian government often does not speak with one voice, and the President often appears disengaged from involvement in his own government.

RECOGNITION OF REV. JOSEPH COSCHIGNANO

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding Long Island citizen on the occasion of his 25th anniversary to the priesthood. On May 31, Rev. Joseph Coschignano, the pastor of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church in Rocky Point, NY, will reach this milestone.

Father Coschignano was named pastor of St. Anthony's in June 1989. Among his contributions to the community was the completion of the parish building so that more than 1,000 children could receive religious instruction. During this time, adult education programs have flourished. Soccer, basketball, and baseball sports teams for youths have been formed, and a parish outreach ministry has been established to serve those in need. These are but a few of the many programs that owe their success to Father Coschignano's leadership.

In addition, this well-loved pastor meets regularly with other religious leaders in the area to actively address community needs. Father Coschignano worked diligently to ensure that the rerouting of a State road was done in such a way as not to disrupt the children's athletic program nor harm the small business area of Rocky Point.

Mr. Speaker, Father Coschignano serves not only the people of his parish but all those who live in the Rocky Point area. It is with great pleasure that I join with his family, friends, and the parishioners of St. Anthony's to honor him and celebrate his 25th anniversary.

FIGHT FOR THE LIVING: WORKERS MEMORIAL DAY

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to observe Workers Memorial Day

in remembrance of workers who have suffered and died on the job and to renew our commitment to preventing these tragedies in the future. This year marks the AFL-CIO's sixth observance of Workers Memorial Day.

April 28, has been chosen by the unions of the AFL-CIO because it is the anniversary of the Occupational Safety and Health Act. In addition to paying tribute to workers who have been victims of unsafe working conditions, this year unions will have a real opportunity to win changes in the OSHA law that will give workers greater rights and protections.

The United States now has the highest rate of job injuries and illnesses in more than a decade, and while much progress has been made in protecting American workers, still, every year 10,000 American workers die from job-related injuries. In 1992, in my own State of California, there were 551 workplace fatalities, an average of 4.4 fatalities per 100,000 workers.¹ Moreover, workplace injuries are costing American business \$83 billion a year, according to a 1989 Rand Corp. study. These statistics show that it is time for Congress to act again.

On Workers Memorial Day, trade unionists can take action to raise public awareness about the epidemic of workplace injuries and illnesses and organize support for passage of comprehensive OSHA reform legislation now pending before Congress. This bill is the first major revision of OSHA since it was established in 1970.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in observing Workers Memorial Day and supporting the OSHA reform legislation.

RICHARD MILHOUS NIXON

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to our 37th President and one of the greatest Americans of this century—Richard Milhous Nixon.

Richard Nixon was a dedicated patriot and the most outstanding foreign policy President of this century. For more than four decades he demonstrated unsurpassed courage in enduring unrelenting attacks from the liberal media. History will remember Richard Nixon far more for his extraordinary achievements than for his very human failings. Richard Nixon was an American giant on the world stage and his unique knowledge and talents will be sorely missed.

I was fortunate enough to have had the opportunity to meet with President Nixon on several occasions, and had the privilege of working as an intern in his New York law firm in 1966 and 1967.

President Nixon has left behind him a rich historical legacy. In the eloquent words of Senator BOB DOLE, spoken at President Nixon's funeral last night, "Richard Nixon was an American hero."

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1992.

THE EDUCATION
INFRASTRUCTURE ACT OF 1994

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, every Member of this body is aware of the need to revitalize America's public school systems. American students are outranked annually in the areas of math and science by their European and Asian counterparts. Across the country, students' educational development is hindered for reasons such as fear of violence or pressure to experiment with drugs. If students do not have a safe learning environment, their development will be limited. Congress already has taken action to ensure that these fears do not continue to prevent any child from learning. By setting national education standards, this body took the lead in improving public school systems and the performance of students. I am proud to say I played an integral part in the passage of both the "Improving America's Schools" and the "Goals 2000" bills which address these problems. While these reform bills take significant steps toward helping local school districts overcome their problems, more still needs to be done.

Students lack adequate, environmentally safe school buildings. In some urban areas, schools are closed due to asbestos and dirty, rust-filled bathrooms that continually leak and are practically unusable. In other schools, water fountains have been removed because the water contained an unhealthy amount of lead. A recent study by the Education Writers Association found that 25 percent of our nation's schools are shoddy places for learning. In addition, the study found that 61 percent of America's schools are inadequate facilities and are in need of major repairs; 42 percent are environmentally hazardous; 25 percent are overcrowded; and 13 percent are structurally unsound. Another study performed by the Council of Great City Schools found that the city I represent, New York, needs \$1 billion both to repair old buildings and to construct new ones.

Unfortunately, State and Federal funding for education infrastructure development is harder and harder to secure. In fact, over 20 States provide little or no funding for school facility projects, and only 10 percent of Federal dollars have been contributed to this endeavor (and only in school districts negatively affected by Federal activities).

That is why I am introducing the Education Infrastructure Act of 1994, the companion to S. 2034 introduced by Senator CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN. This bill requires the Secretary of Education to directly allocate \$600 million to local school districts for the repair, renovation, alteration and construction of public elementary and secondary school libraries, media centers, and facilities used for academic or vocational instruction.

The Secretary would target these funds to local school districts which serve large numbers or percentages of economically disadvantaged students and which can demonstrate urgent repair, renovation, alteration, and construction needs. Priority would be given to

those districts having the oldest facilities, the highest number of facilities with health and safety hazards, and highest rates of unemployment. School districts would use the money to inspect their facilities, repair facilities that pose a health or safety risk to students, upgrade their facilities to accommodate new instructional technology, install school security and communications systems, and to build new schools.

Mr. Speaker, this bill forces the Federal Government to accept its fair share of responsibility to maintain the public school system infrastructure. I hope my colleagues will favorably consider this legislation. We've already invested billions of dollars to ensure that our children receive high quality education in crime-free, drug-free schools, now let's finish the job of protecting our children from unnecessary hazards by investing in the upkeep of our Nation's public education infrastructure.

SALUTE TO AN AMERICAN
VETERAN

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this Sunday, the Guyton-Callahan Post No. 152 American Legion Department of New Jersey will honor World War I veterans at a memorial service in Newark, NJ. At the time the honoree, Mr. James Rounds, the only living World War I veteran and member of Guyton-Callahan Post will be in attendance. Mr. Rounds is 99 years young. He was drafted in September of 1918 at the age of 23. He was trained at Fort Dix and was assigned to guard the seaports of New Jersey. His orders to go overseas were pending when the armistice came. Mr. Rounds remained in the service until 1920.

I am proud to let my colleagues know that many servicemen of distinction were members of the Cuyton-Callahan Post No. 152. The post was named in honor of Emmett Guyton a World War I veteran who was killed in action and Archie Callahan killed in action at Pearl Harbor. Both men were from Newark, NJ, and the Post was named as a living memorial to their ultimate sacrifice.

After being discharged from the service Mr. Rounds returned to Newark and began working for the Pennsylvania Railroad as a mechanic until the stock market crash. Wanting to continue his education, Mr. Rounds worked odd jobs in the day and went to school at night securing this blue shield in charge fireman's license while working at General Electric. Prior to his retirement from General Electric he became engineer in charge.

Mr. Rounds was an active member of the community. He was active with King Hiram Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons No. 4, the Elks Liberty Lodge No. 4, the United Order of Moses, and the 90th Barracks World War I veterans as well as Post 152 where he served as senior vice commander. Mr. Rounds did not limit his involvement in the community to organizations, he became a successful landlord and was an entrepreneur. He

was a business partner with Clara Bell Jackson in the Poro Beauty School on West Market Street in Newark.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting this great American, this World War I veteran, Mr. James Rounds as he is honored by the members of the Guyton-Callahan Post No. 152. His return salute would be as snappy as any West Point cadet.

THE VOTE IN SOUTH AFRICA

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today marks a new dawn for the people of South Africa and the world. After many, many years of an oppressive political system in which South Africa's black majority were denied any voice in national affairs, an entire country marched to the ballot box in hopes of creating a free and democratic society. Beginning April 26, masses of people converged on more than 9,000 polling stations eager to shed the yoke of disenfranchisement; the elderly and disabled arrived hours before the stations were scheduled to open, and one woman—too feeble to walk—even came in a wheelbarrow. This historic all-race election ends decades of state-sponsored racial oppression, and we can all hope that it puts the final nail in the coffin of apartheid.

The world rejoices in this remarkable achievement, and I am especially proud that the district I represent has played an important role in the electoral process. More than 200 South Africans traveled to the State Fairgrounds in Raleigh, NC, to cast their vote along with their compatriots across the Atlantic. Raleigh was 1 of 17 American cities designated as polling sites for South Africans living in the United States. I congratulate Judith Hargrove, who was contracted by the South Africa Consulate to coordinate the effort, on a job well done.

One cannot pause in recognition of this historic moment, however, without recognizing the courage and sacrifices of the many individuals and groups who have labored for South Africa's liberation. This election culminates years of massive civil disobedience, international protests, and 3 years of negotiations. The forces that stood in opposition to the apartheid regime persevered in the face of seemingly unsurmountable obstacles. These obstacles—including recent bombings intended to intimidate voters—could have derailed the electoral process. To the contrary, these acts have only strengthened the South African people's resolve to create and nurture a free and politically tolerant home for themselves and their children. The message is clear; these attempts to frustrate the will of the people are futile. In the words of Nelson Mandela, "the forces are far more powerful."

Let me remind this body and the international community, however, that elections alone will not deliver stability and prosperity for South Africa. Apartheid is dead, but we are only beginning to address the great challenges that establishing a government of national

unity will no doubt present. South Africa is still a fractured society, with unemployment and illiteracy higher than 50 percent among blacks. South Africans and the international community must not flag in our commitment to making this democratic experiment work.

Again, I commend the people of South Africa on their tremendous accomplishment, including those who cast this historic vote in Raleigh. This is indeed a day to celebrate.

TRIBUTE TO GIRL SCOUT GOLD AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. PETER W. BARCA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. BARCA of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute three outstanding young women who have been honored with the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. Gold Award by the Badger Council of Girl Scouts in Beloit, WI. They are Senior Girl Scouts of Girl Scout Troop 456.

They are being honored on May 1, 1994 for earning the highest achievement award in Girl Scouting. The Girl Scout Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development.

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. has awarded more than 20,000 Girl Scout awards to Senior Girl Scouts since the inception of the program in 1980. To receive the award, a Girl Scout must fulfill five requirements: Earn four interest project patches, earn the Career Exploration pin, earn the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award, earn the Senior Girl Scout Challenge, and design and implement a Girl Scout Award project.

As members of Badger Council of Girl Scouts, Rachel Smith, Sonja Stenli, and Sara Wille began working toward the Girl Scout Gold Award in January 1994. The completed project involved community service and positive developmental skills for younger children, as well as satisfaction in the value of their efforts. This valuable learning experience for these three young women will continue to benefit many younger children and the community.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to commend these young women on this significant honor.

TRIBUTE TO MILLSTADT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SCIENCE OLYMPIAD TEAM

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Millstadt Elementary School Science Olympiad Team of Millstadt, IL.

This year represents the fourth year that the Millstadt team has competed on the State level. The competition, held at University High School in Normal, IL, attracted 28 regional teams from throughout the State. The Millstadt

team boasts a third-place finish to first-place South Middle School and second-place Grayslake Middle School as well as 17 medals.

The Millstadt Science Olympiad team, coached by sixth-grade science teacher Kathy Alt, includes sixth-graders Matt Nagel, Kelley Woehlke, and alternate Lucas Meyer; seventh-graders Lacey Diesel, Allison Duncan, Dusty Loeffler, Shawn Woy, and Beth Yagge; and eighth-graders Catherine Betz, Kyle Leesman, Kelli Reese, Ryan Tyler, Traci Werner, David Wild, and alternate Amanda Carrico. The team also includes two ninth-graders from Belleville West High School, Brent Gaines and John Randall, both of whom graduated from Millstadt last year.

The Millstadt Science Olympians prepared for competition before and after school, as well as on Saturdays. Through this dedication and sacrifice, the team proved proficient in many Olympiad events which include problem-solving within the framework of earth science, chemistry, technology, and physics. The team also demonstrated hands-on understanding of scientific principles through the construction of bridges from lightweight materials, the design of insulated structures, the interpretation of topographic maps, and the identification and analysis of solid and liquid chemical substances.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the Millstadt Science Olympiad team. It is this determination to succeed that is the driving force behind this great Nation.

TRIBUTE TO JOYCE MATSUMOTO AND ANH PHAM

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize the excellence and accomplishments of two students from my district in California. Joyce Matsumoto of Yorba Linda, and Anh Pham of Anaheim have worked diligently to earn the honor of being selected by the Department of Education as scholars under the National Science Scholars Program [NSSP] for the 1994-95 academic year.

The program recognizes students who have demonstrated outstanding ability in the physical, life, or computer sciences, mathematics, or engineering by providing scholarships in order for meritorious students, who are graduating from high school or receiving a General Educational Development certificate, to continue their studies at the post-secondary level.

This program is designed to strengthen the leadership of the United States in the sciences, mathematics, and engineering by attracting highly qualified men and women into these fields and by encouraging them to pursue teaching careers in these areas. I am sure that Ms. Matsumoto, and Ms. Pham will work with the same zeal and fortitude that has made us proud for them today.

GRANT'S TOMB NATIONAL MONUMENT

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, April 27, 1994 marked the 127th commemoration of the birth of our 18th President Ulysses S. Grant. I feel a special connection to this great war hero, for during his Presidency, my great-grandfather, Hamilton Fish, served as U.S. Secretary of State.

Grant's Tomb, which is located in New York City overlooking the Hudson River was once one of the most popular attractions in New York. Today Grant's Tomb has become the most desecrated Presidential burial site in the Nation. I am proud to be a cosponsor of Congressman NADLER's legislation, "Grant's Tomb National Monument Bill," which will restore the tomb, and once again make it the great attraction and tribute it was meant to be.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important legislation.

A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT F. THORESON

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Robert Thoreson of Adelanto, CA. Robert, who has demonstrated a remarkable dedication to the needs and safety of southern California residents over the past 23 years, will be honored on May 12, 1994 as he retires from his position of Detective III at the Los Angeles Police Department [LAPD].

As a graduate of the FBI Academy and valiant editor and class president of his LAPD class, Robert was well-prepared for a career in law enforcement. Because of his involvement and active leadership in the community, Robert has been an instrumental force in preserving the law and order in Los Angeles.

Robert was appointed a policeman on August 9, 1971, marking the beginning of a successful career in law enforcement. With only 6½ years on the job, Robert achieved the rank of Detective III—a true rarity in the history of the Los Angeles Police Department. For the past 16 years Robert has diligently served as Detective III at the LAPD where he worked on many different assignments including forgery, gangs, intelligence on terrorism, juvenile, burglary, robbery, and homicide.

Not only has Robert served on the front lines of law enforcement, he has also played a significant role in preparing the next generation of police officers for service to the community. As a detective, Robert's responsibilities included teaching detective supervisory, gang, auto theft, and homicide schools. In addition to teaching interrogation techniques at UCLA, Robert was also the LAPD's expert on search warrants where he taught this ever

changing and challenging subject for 13 years. Robert also served on the Board of Directors for the Los Angeles Police Memorial Foundation for 21 years.

Not only has Robert been a leader in the law enforcement community, he has also made significant contributions to numerous organizations in California. From 1985 to 1991, he served as the Governor's appointee to the California State Advisory Board on Drug and Alcohol Programs as well as vice chairman of the Republican Party in Los Angeles from 1990 to 1992.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Robert's family, and many friends in honoring this unique individual for his extensive and dedicated service. Over the years, Robert has touched the lives of many people in our community and it is only fitting that the House recognize him today.

TO HONOR SERVICE OF LT. COL.
MICHAEL C. STEPP

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the retirement of Lt. Col. Michael C. Stepp from the U.S. Air Force after more than 27 years of service. He is currently the Director for Defense Information, Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs. A native of Dothan, AL, Lieutenant Colonel Stepp will retire on May 1, 1994.

Colonel Stepp served as chief of public affairs, 1776th Air Base Wing, Andrews Air Force Base, MD, and was then assigned, in 1987, to the Pentagon as a plans officer and later as a spokesman on the Air Force News Desk in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs. In 1989, he was asked by Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney's spokesman, Mr. Pete Williams, to become one of his military assistants and served from August 1991 to September 1993 as senior military assistant.

Colonel Stepp's military awards and decorations include the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Air Force Meritorious Service Medal with three oak leaf clusters, Air Force Commendation Medal with three oak leaf clusters, Joint Service Achievement Medal, Joint Meritorious Unit Award, Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, Air Force Good Conduct Medal with one oak leaf cluster, and National Defense Service Medal with device.

I join Lt. Col. Michael C. Stepp, his wife Mary and daughter, Jenifer in the celebration of his retirement May 1, 1994. I am proud of his years of dedicated service to the U.S. Air Force and wish him well in his future endeavors.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO GREGORY WILLIAM
LATZ

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Gregory William Latz of troop 2 in Misquamicut, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. This young man has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Gregory developed, arranged, and coordinated the food donations, preparation, and catering of a buffet supper in honor of the 75th anniversary of the Westerly Ambulance Corps.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Gregory William Latz. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has, through its 80 years, honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Gregory William Latz will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

TRIBUTE TO 31ST DISTRICT
MILITARY ACADEMY APPOINTEES

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, something quite special has occurred in our district. It really exemplifies the kind of people in the Southern Tier and Finger Lakes region of New York State.

Here's the story:

Three young men from our district are top recruits for the three U.S. Military Academies. They will enter with the class of 1998 this July. All three will be playing NCAA division I bas-

ketball against each other for the next 4 years. Each was offered early appointment to the Academies last year. They were heavily recruited by the coaches and athletic directors.

Let me tell you a bit about each of them:

Michael Heary is a senior at Fredonia High School. Michael will be a member of the Naval Academy's basketball team. He's been a member of several western New York all-star teams, and has maintained a high academic average. The chairman of our academy selection committee, Jim Mintun, took Michael under his wing after the recent death of his father, Tom Heary, and helped lead him toward the Naval Academy.

Justin Johnson will be playing basketball for West Point this fall. A senior at Jamestown High School, Justin is a top student, excellent athlete, and is involved in many community activities. He's also been a member of several Western New York all-star basketball teams, the National Honor Society, and is very involved in his church.

Entering the Air Force Academy this year after graduation from Trumansburg High School is Michael Reed. He will play ball for the Falcons this year. Like the other two, Mike is a dedicated student, athlete, and community servant. He was captain of his school's varsity basketball, football and track teams, and has received numerous awards and honors. He also has been just as successful with his academics. Mike volunteers for the Special Olympics, and is involved in many extracurricular activities both in school and in his community.

So these three men, along with the other outstanding young men and women we have nominated to the service academies, are really the pride of New York's 31st District. It will be exciting to watch them play basketball against each other later this year, and serve our country as officers in the Navy, Army, and Air Force later in life.

I can not emphasize sufficiently how proud I am of Michael Heary, Justin Johnson, and Michael Reed. I know I join many people in wishing them the best of luck and success.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF HERSHEL
EUDY

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress, I have been privileged to meet many wonderful people throughout the 9th District of Florida. However, I rise today to pay tribute to a particularly remarkable individual—a good friend of mine—Hershel Eudy of Dunedin, FL.

Those of us who knew Hershel will always miss him dearly. In remembering him, there are so many positive qualities which he displayed—he was a loving husband, a devoted father, a proud grandfather, and a patriotic American.

Hershel was only 74 years old when he died, but he lived a very full life. He always believed in the power of people to make a difference—in their congregation, their community, and their Nation. Through much of his

adult life. Hershel used his God-given talents to serve his country—as a soldier during World War II, and later, as a data analyst for the Federal Government.

It would be impossible for me to list each of the ways in which Hershel contributed to his community and to the spirit and dignity of his fellow man. He was an enthusiastic member of the First United Methodist Church of Dunedin, the Masonic lodge, and the National Association of Retired Federal Employees.

To many people, Hershel will always be remembered fondly as a man who loved to fish. His dear friend, Dr. E. Duane Hulse, minister of the United Methodist Church of Clearwater, spoke eloquently of Hershel's favorite pastime at his memorial service. Dr. Hulse dedicated a special poem to Hershel, and I believe these words best express the sentiment that we all share in remembering him.

God grant that I might fish,
Until my dying day.
And when I make my one last cast
I then most humbly pray
When in the Lord's safe landing net
I'm peaceably asleep,
That in His mercy, I'll be judged,
As good enough to keep.

DAVID KAPOLKA HONORED FOR SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS TEACHING

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to honor an outstanding educator from my home district. David Kapolka of Forest Hills Northern High School has been selected to receive one of the 1993 Presidential Awards for Excellence in Science and Mathematics Teaching. These national awards help encourage outstanding teachers to remain in the teaching field. As a result of this award, his school will receive a National Science Foundation grant to improve science and mathematics programs. David and the other award recipients will be honored for their excellence during a visit to Washington.

David's qualifications for this award are numerous. He holds degrees from Michigan State University and the University of Detroit. He has also accumulated 45 additional graduate semester hours of mathematics, graphing calculator technology, and computer science from 17 institutions of higher learning. In addition to his mathematics teaching responsibilities, David has been serving as chair of the Forest Hills Northern High School Mathematics Department since 1989. His involvement with education extends beyond the classroom. He has served as a consultant, author, speaker, and is a current member of four professional organizations. In addition to his extensive involvement in education, David has also been active in alumni affairs, athletics, choir, and church outside of the education field.

David's commitment to excellence is one that I truly admire. Being an educator in the sciences myself, I can appreciate all that David has done to promote the importance of

understanding science and mathematics. His effort and results are a model for all to follow.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my fellow colleagues to join me in honoring the achievements of an outstanding educator and role model. It is truly a pleasure to take time to honor David Kapolka for his dedication to these areas. David's technique and teachings will continue to ignite interest in learning more about the fields of mathematics and science, and he serves as an example to all other educators.

IN HONOR OF MANY VOLUNTEERS WHO HAVE MADE HOOPS FOR HOPES AND A BETTER CHANCE PROGRAM A DRIVING FORCE

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and appreciation that I rise to commend the many community volunteers who will gather to support "Hoops for Hopes," sponsored by the "A Better Chance" Program in Simsbury, CT, this weekend. A Better Chance, or ABC, is a national, nonprofit organization founded to give inner city youngsters the opportunity to spend quality time with suburban families and interact with children their own age in more rural, less stressful settings.

The ABC families and volunteers, who will gather for a 3-on-3 youth basketball tournament on Saturday, April 30, are key members of a team providing an important educational and cultural experience for inner-city suburban kids. We all know the benefits of teamwork, of having fun, and working hard for something that is important and I commend the many Simsbury volunteers on helping these youngsters, as well as their own children, aspire to the highest goals. For the students from the city, ABC helps build their confidence and encourages their dreams. For the children from Simsbury, ABC deepens their understanding of our common hopes and responsibility of one another. The people of Simsbury deserve recognition for their hard work and commitment to the values that have made America a remarkable nation. I am pleased to share their good news with the House of Representatives.

WHERE "THREE STRIKES" HAS CHANGED THE ODDS

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share an article with my colleagues from the Washington Times. I hope they find Pete Du Pont's article as enlightening as I did.

[From the Washington Times, March 27, 1994]

WHERE "THREE STRIKES" HAS CHANGED THE ODDS

(By Pete DuPont)

No one would argue that crime is not a threat to Americans' daily lives. Twenty-

four million people each year are victims of serious crime. A young black male is more likely to die by violence than any other cause. And millions of our children go to bed each night to the sound of gunfire as vast sectors of our cities are effectively controlled by criminals.

In too many neighborhoods, crime overwhelms all else—school, home and work environments are often helpless in its grip.

And no one would argue that this violence is not imposing a terrible cost upon society, in pain, suffering, trauma and dollars.

But there are those who will argue it is not really the criminal's fault, that they are but victims of various "root causes" of their behavior—urban decay, poverty, parental inattention, etc. In the words of Attorney General Janet Reno: "One of the principal reasons for violence is that we have forgotten and neglected our children."

For 30 years, the liberal response to the rising tide of criminal violence has been therapeutic: Understand, help and rehabilitate the criminal.

But rehabilitation is proving a mirage. We like to think it works, but a 1975 study by City College of New York sociology professor Robert Martinson reviewed the results of 200 separate rehabilitation programs and concluded that the efforts "had no appreciable effect on recidivism."

Punishment, on the other hand, is viewed by some liberals as excessive (we lock up more people than any civilized nation), ineffective (jail just teaches people how to be criminals) or vindictive.

Rep. Kweisi Mfume, Maryland Democrat, chairman of the House of Representative's Black Caucus, dismisses prisons as "an antiquated approach to crime." Strong punishment statutes, in the words of former Deputy Attorney General Philip Heymann, often "look tougher than they are smart."

Even Louis Freeh, director of the FBI, America's foremost crimefighting organization, is an apologist: "The crime and disorder which flow from helpless poverty, unloved children and drug abuse can't be solved merely by bottomless prisons, mandatory sentencing minimums or more police."

But the negative correlation between crime and punishment is striking. Criminals make their own rough comparisons of the expected benefits of crime against the expected costs to decide whether crime pays, just as any rational person weighs decisions in other areas of life. If the anticipated probability of punishment is high, fewer crimes are committed.

Morgan Reynolds, an economics professor at Texas A&M University and a senior fellow of the National Center for Policy Analysis, has developed a measure called "expected punishment" to gauge anticipated punishment probabilities.

Expected punishment is calculated by multiplying the probability of being arrested for a crime after it is committed, of being prosecuted if arrested, of being convicted if prosecuted and of going to prison if convicted.

The result is multiplied by the median time served for an offense—and the resulting figure is the expected punishment.

This measuring stick shows that as the expected punishment for serious crimes was dropping from 22.5 days in 1954 to 5.5 days in 1974, the crime rate was increasing from 1.2 to 4.9 serious crimes per 100 population. The serious crimes rate has since leveled off at 5.9 as the expected punishment index has risen back up to 8.5 days.

If you still doubt the value of punishment, consider the experience of California and

Texas during the 1980s. California, with far more people, began the decade with fewer incarcerated criminals than Texas—and a crime rate that was 28 percent higher. But over the decade California began arresting, convicting and jailing more of its criminals. Its prison population rose 400 percent. In Texas, however, fewer criminals went to jail; its prison population grew by 73 percent.

By 1991, California not only had almost twice as many prisoners as Texas, but also had a crime rate that was 13 percent lower than Texas'.

Raising the cost of crime by making sure people go to prison when they commit crimes will not only get practicing criminals off the street, but also deter crime by making it clear to prospective criminals that if they commit a crime, it is going to cost them.

The state of Washington's "Three Strikes Law" is a good example. Enacted by the voters in November, the law dramatically raises the stakes for people convicted of a third felony—to life imprisonment without parole.

Former Deputy Attorney General Heymann called it "a bad idea being spread as far and as fast as it could be." But in Seattle alone, 17 registered sex offenders have moved out of state because, as the author of the initiative states, "their next offense (in Washington) would be their last."

While there are those who still don't get it, the rest of us do: Punishment and the consistent threat of punishment work. They deter crime.

HONORING TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY GYMNASTICS TEAM

HON. BILL SARPALIUS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring the Texas Woman's University Gymnastics Team for their recent success at the National Collegiate Championship.

Texas Woman's University successfully defended its national gymnastics title at the recent National Collegiate Championship. This marks the second consecutive year that the TWU gymnastics team has captured the National Championship title. The dramatic triumph was staged before a hometown crowd of 1,488 at the Coliseum at the University of North Texas. I join these supportive and encouraging fans in offering my sincere congratulations for their success which shows the hard work and dedication of these talented athletes.

Texas Woman's University is a comprehensive public university, primarily for women. The university seeks to provide minority women an academic and social environment for learning, involvement, and leadership development to enable them to complete higher educational programs which afford economic independence. The university, by this achievement, has also proven its commitment toward developing the emotional and physical capabilities of its students as well.

Once again, I would like to extend my congratulations to these outstanding athletes. Texas Woman's University has my deepest admiration for its success in encouraging

these talented young women to achieve their highest potential.

OREM HIGH SCHOOL HONORED

HON. BILL ORTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to announce that Orem High School has won the honor of representing the State of Utah at the National competition of the "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution" program.

This competition, supported and funded by Congress, is the most extensive educational program in the country, developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The 3-day national competition simulates a congressional hearing in which students' oral presentations are judged on the basis of their knowledge of constitutional principles and their ability to apply them to historical and contemporary issues.

The distinguished members of the team representing Utah are: Alison Bergeson, Jeremy Bingham, Branden Bunker, Julie Cardon, Rebecca Conrad, James Davis, David Farmer, Kathryn Frame, JoEllen Hansen, Nathan Holdaway, Derek Jensen, J.J. Larsen, Tyler Mitchell, Wayne Mitchell, James Peterson, Michael Phaysey, Chad Snelson, Helen Stoddard, Kell Summers, Eric Taylor, Jaime Tucker, and Travis Wilde.

I would also like to recognize their teacher, William Gillespie, who deserves much of the credit for the success of the team. The district coordinator, Shirley Garfield, and the State coordinator, Rulon Garfield, also contributed a significant amount of time and effort to help the team reach the national finals.

TRUMBULL HIGH SCHOOL TO COMPETE IN NATIONAL FINALS FOR "WE THE PEOPLE"

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, from April 30 to May 2, the Center for Civic Education will be holding its national finals for students of its "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution" curriculum in Washington, DC. Students from one school in each State will showcase their knowledge of the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights.

This nationally acclaimed program fosters civic competence and responsibility. The "We the People . . ." curriculum helps students understand the history and principles of our Government.

I am very proud to have a school from Connecticut's Fourth Congressional District, Trumbull High School, representing our State. The students of Trumbull High will be among 1,200 students competing for the honor of being our country's national winner.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the students and teach-

ers of Trumbull High School on their impressive knowledge and understanding of our great Constitution and wish all the competing students good luck.

HONORING THE SOUTH BEND CLAY HIGH SCHOOL BOYS BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a group of constituents in my district who have distinguished themselves with excellence and sportsmanship. They have experienced the dream of every Hoosier boy who holds in his heart the love of the game of basketball—winning the Indiana High School Basketball Championship. While the rest of the Nation experiences March Madness with the undertaking of the NCAA Tournament, Indiana is already afflicted with Hoosier Hysteria, a constant condition that engulfs much of its population from late November until it reaches fever pitch in March with the State finals. Each year nearly 400 high schools from all over Indiana, both large and small, enter the State tournament to compete for what has been described as the most coveted prep crown in the world. Unlike many other States, Indiana does not employ a class system for basketball, where teams are tiered by their respective sizes. In Indiana, all schools are on equal footing and without seeding. By the time the 384 team tournament is completed, there is only one champion.

Mr. Speaker, Jacques Barzun once wrote, "Whoever wants to know the heart and mind of America had better learn basketball." I say to understand Indiana one must learn the game of basketball. While basketball was not created in the Hoosierland, it is where the game was instilled with its heart and soul. For in Indiana, basketball is more than a game, it is the very fabric of its social being. Towns and communities find their identities in their high schools and their teams. It is no accident or mere coincidence that 14 of the 15 largest high school gymnasiums in the Nation are in the State. Indiana holds the record for the largest crowd to ever witness a high school basketball game when over 40,000 people attended a State final game in 1990. It is the home of tiny Milan, the mighty titan who, with an enrollment of only 60 students, won the State Championship against a bigger and stronger city school and who inspired the movie "Hoosiers" which has become a memorable part of American sports legend. It is the home of the famed John Wooden, who was not only a high school star in his own right, but one who went on to become national college player of the year and also the greatest coach ever by guiding his college team to an unprecedented and unequalled record 10 national championships.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today, not to reiterate Indiana High School's long and rich tradition of basketball, but to salute a team who has demonstrated themselves to be worthy of the title Indiana State Champions. In 1994, the South

Bend Clay Colonials reached the pinnacle of high school sports by claiming what has been described as the most exciting championship game in the storied history of the State Tournament. South Bend Clay entered the finals as the least favorite of the four entries. They had not even won their own conference during the regular season, yielding to a tough and worthy adversary, Elkhart Central. They avenged this loss on their way to the finals, only to find two nationally ranked opponents standing in their way.

After defeating a tough New Albany team, a team who had beaten the defending State champion twice and who held the eighth position in the USA Today national rankings, South Bend Clay went on to face the undefeated Valparaiso Vikings, who were ranked No. 1 in the State and 13th nationally. The Colonials were down eight points with 46 seconds left to play when they staged one of the most improbable and incredible comebacks ever. They cut the lead to just three, and with 7 seconds to play, they brought the ball down the length of the court and sophomore Jaraan Cornell launched the 3-point shot heard throughout the State. The ball went through the net with one-tenth of a second left to tie the game. The result of overtime seemed academic and anti-climactic. The Colonials' momentum carried them to the school's first Basketball State Championship and South Bend's first in 37 years. I would like to take this opportunity to salute coach Tom DeBaets, his staff, Jim Parent, Ken Vargo, Steven Scott, Pat Sousley, Mike Jackson, athletic director Greg Humnicky, principal Joann Ollman, the trainers, Carole Gonglewski, Susan Graves, and Meera Gupta. Most importantly, I recognize the players who displayed sportsmanship and determination in the face of adversity, Joe Hunter, Michael Lee, Kerry Pates, Chad Hudnall, Jaraan Cornell, Charles Bonds, Steve Griffin, Yul Lee, Jeff Proctor, Jon White, LeShawn Nailon, and Lee Nailon. But because a basketball championship is won not only on the court with talent and strategy, but in the school and in the stands with support and assistance, I would like to salute assistant principals Mike Downey, George Jones, ticket manager Vic Papai, scorer Jim Morgan, statistician Howard Wallace, student managers Willie Rogers, Bjorn Bauer, Joey Acklin, Jason Shirrell, Jeff Shirrell, the cheerleaders, Julie Kleiser, Stephanie Viraghazi, Heather Schaack, Natalie Hansen, Meldora Milon, Angela Bole, Andrea Rodriguez, and finally, the parents and student body of Clay High School. Their achievement speaks well not only of Clay High School and the South Bend community, but of young people everywhere. Given goals and the tools to pursue them, they can attain their dreams, even reaching the pinnacle of high school athletics, the Indiana Boys Basketball State Championship.

TRIBUTE TO CLUB ESPAÑA FOR KEEPING SPANISH CULTURE THRIVING THROUGHOUT NEW JERSEY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take a moment today to recognize the important cultural contribution made to New Jersey by the Club España of Newark as they celebrate their sixth annual Folkloric Festival. This occasion is noteworthy because it also gives us an opportunity to honor the significant contribution of Spanish immigrants to our great Nation.

Club España is in the forefront of preserving Spanish culture throughout New Jersey for the children of immigrants. While fostering love for the United States, they try to nurture in young students a deep affection for El Cid, Goya, and Cervantes.

One of their most important activities is their sponsorship of the Folkloric Groups of Club España. The groups consist of three different ensembles: Grupo de Danzas-Alborada, Grupo de Gaitas-Andurina, and the Grupo de Flamenco-El Rocio. They are dedicated to maintaining their Spanish cultural heritage, while at the same time bringing the special charm of Spanish dance and song to the community at large.

Roughly, 85 percent of the participants in the Folkloric Groups are students—ranging from kindergarten to college age—born in the United States of Spanish immigrants. Each time the groups perform, they reveal a spectacular display of the music dances and a wide variety of costumes representing the different regions of Spain. At various times, members of the groups have performed in New York City, Washington, DC, and in April 1992 the Grupo de Danzas-Alborada and Grupo de Gaitas-Andurina performed in Zaragoza, Spain.

All the members deserve praise for their efforts, but let me take a moment now to single out the accomplishments of several individuals who have been crucial in the development of the Folkloric Groups. Andres M. Camano works tirelessly as the instructor of the Grupo de Danzas-Alborada. Nabor Lopez sets an example of hard work and creativity as director of the Grupo de Gaitas-Andurina. And, I would be remiss, if I did not take note of Carmen Acevedo, the instructor of the Grupo Flamenco-El Rocio.

May the melodious sounds of the Spanish bagpipe, known as a gaita, and the graceful dance steps of the Muineira, long remain a large part of this country's cultural heritage.

TRIBUTE TO RALPH ELLISON

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the writer of one of the greatest

and influential American novels. Ralph Ellison, author of "Invisible Man," died at his home, at the age of 80, on April 16.

Mr. Ellison was born on March 1, 1914, in Oklahoma City. His father, a construction foreman, died when Ralph was 3. His mother was a domestic worker. Ralph Ellison had intended to be a composer, yet the lack of money necessary for proper training led him to discover and pursue his love and talent for writing instead.

Mr. Ellison evolved as a writer studying the works of such greats as T.S. Eliot, Langston Hughes, Ernest Hemingway, Richard Wright, Gertrude Stein, and Dostoyevski. The wealth of his experience as transmitted through his novel has been a major influence on later generations of writers. He has made it clear that "[y]ou don't write out of your skin * * *, [y]ou write out of your imagination," and "[t]he imagination is integrative."

Published in 1952, "Invisible Man" transcends generational and racial barriers. The African-American narrator does not merely represent blacks, but any social group whose humanity has become invisible to those around it. Unlike most protagonists of African-American fiction up to that time, he has intellectual depth and ambition. "Invisible Man" transforms the powerless victim into a participant, the vagrant into an explorer, and the mindless drifter into a philosopher.

"Invisible Man" advocates for the American culture. As the narrator says, "America is woven of many strands; I would recognize them and let it remain so." Mr. Ellison was an integrationist, but not a conformist. He believed in the preservation of identity through the acceptance of the cultures of which we have evolved, but never a denial of the culture from which we have come.

Mr. Ellison never published another novel, though he could never stop writing. He published two nonfiction collections, "Shadow and Act" in 1964 and "Going to the Territory" in 1986. His second novel was destroyed after a fire in 1967. He never abandoned that novel and proceeded to reconstruct it by talking to those friends who had read excerpts and from sections that had been published in literary journals. The manuscript, over 1,000 pages long, was almost complete at the time of his death. We can only hope that this novel, too, be published, so we may be blessed further by Ralph Ellison's literary genius.

SALUTE TO JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT

HON. SAM COPPERSMITH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. COPPERSMITH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Junior Achievement of Central Arizona and Junior Achievement of America. This year marks the 75th anniversary of Junior Achievement making a difference in America, and the 30th anniversary of the beginning of its work in my State of Arizona.

Over the past 30 years Junior Achievement has reached nearly 200,000 young men and women. This year alone, more than 24,000 will learn about business and economics from Junior Achievement volunteers.

These volunteers work with children from kindergarten through high school. The volunteers, members of the local community, help students learn about the real economic world—one not necessarily found in textbooks. The students learn how to balance a checkbook, the importance of financial planning, and the importance of community. In high school, they learn about finding and getting a job, the economics of education, and how to start up and run a business.

I take especially great pride that staff members in my congressional office actively support Junior Achievement of Central Arizona by serving as volunteers. I encourage my colleagues to support Junior Achievement in their communities. By volunteering, we can help our young people to a better understanding of our Government and our economy—and their vital role in our Nation's future.

The 340 young men and women who made up the first Junior Achievement of Central Arizona graduating class in 1964 now form part of my State's vital and growing economy. I know that 30 years from now, the Junior Achievement students of today will be the business leaders of tomorrow, in Arizona and throughout the Nation. I know of no better "anniversary present" for Junior Achievement.

LENSCRAFTERS SELECTED TO RECEIVE 1994 PRESIDENT'S VOLUNTEER ACTION AWARD

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to LensCrafters, a Cincinnati, OH, corporation in the Second District, which on Thursday, April 21, 1994, received the 1994 President's Volunteer Action Award from President Clinton for their "Give the Gift of Sight" partnership with the Lions Club.

The President's Volunteer Action Award is one of the most prestigious honors that one can receive for community service. Those of us in Cincinnati know LensCrafters for its voluntarism locally, but this award appropriately recognizes LensCrafters nationally and internationally as well.

Since the "Give the Gift of Sight" annual eyeglasses collection and recycling program began in 1988, LensCrafters and the Lions Club have collected over 2 million pairs of old, unwanted eyeglasses and distributed them to the less fortunate all over the world. Every year, all 484 LensCrafters stores in the United States and Canada participate in collecting eyeglasses during January and February. The eyeglasses are then sent to the Lions Clubs national eyeglasses recycling center where they are cleaned, repaired and classified by prescription.

LensCrafters and the Lions Club annually conduct optical missions abroad to dispense the thousands of glasses collected. Mission destinations have included Costa Rica, Panama, Kenya, and Mexico, and have served over 33,000 people. The eyeglasses not dispensed by LensCrafters missions are given to Lions Clubs and other volunteer organizations around the world for distribution.

In the United States, LensCrafters has provided eye exams and new glasses to tens of thousands of Americans and Canadians each year through LensCrafters' charitable certificate program. In 1993, a new domestic program was added, the Give the Gift of Sight Hometown Day program. On the morning of November 30, 1993, 77 percent of LensCrafters employees and 99 percent of affiliated optometrists' offices delivered eyecare to 10,000 needy people. LensCrafters and the Red Cross have also partnered to provide eye exams and eyeglasses to victims of natural disasters. Following the Los Angeles earthquake, more than 3,000 pairs of free eyeglasses were provided to victims.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to commend LensCrafters for their unselfish generosity and for making a difference in the lives of so many people all over the world. LensCrafters' vision has set an example of community service for each of us.

TRIBUTE TO OFFICER SEAN McDONALD

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the memory of a heroic young American, Sean McDonald—husband, father, and New York City police officer, who was recently slain protecting the lives and property of our citizens.

Sean was shot to death in my congressional district on the evening of March 15 as he sought to arrest two armed robbery suspects.

In little more than a year into his service, Sean had already won the admiration and respect of his superiors and fellow officers. The veteran sergeant who trained Sean as a rookie police officer was quoted as saying, "Clashes were all true about him. You'd tell him to do a job and he did it, never complained. A supervisor's dream. This kid was gold."

Sean's brother Andrew, also a policeman, was on duty that evening and was one of the first officers to reach the scene where Sean had been mortally wounded.

The 26-year-old officer leaves his wife, Janet, and their two children, Sean Jr., 3, and a year-old daughter, Kelly.

Ten thousand police officers from as far away as Boston stood in long silent rows on the streets outside the church where services were held for their slain brother. The mayor and other dignitaries eulogized Officer McDonald.

It was a fitting tribute indeed. But what a tragic loss for that family, to our community, and indeed to the Nation when these brave men in blue lose their lives maintaining the peace and safety of our communities.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in offering our profound gratitude to Officer McDonald and to all those who serve in this noble occupation, and our deepest sympathies to the McDonald family and to all families who have lost a loved one in such tragic circumstances.

NEITHER RAIN, NOR SLEET, NOR SNOW, NOR FIRE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and admiration that I highlight the outstanding achievements of Charles Henning, as he accepts the Regional Hero of the Year Award from the National Association of Letter Carriers.

Each year, the National Association of Letter Carriers honors a national hero and three regional heroes for selflessness and heroism performed in an attempt to rescue those in dangerous, life-threatening situations. Soon, among his many friends, Charles Henning will accept the Central Region Hero of the Year Award for braving fire and smoke to save a victim from a grease fire.

Interestingly, the circumstances surrounding his award are as extraordinary as Charles himself. As Charles was completing his Saginaw mail route, he smelled smoke and heard the smoke alarm of a nearby basement apartment. It seems Sydney Oliver had inadvertently left the stove on while cleaning his apartment and, heating up, the grease ignited into flames. Unable to extinguish the flames, Mr. Oliver managed to call the fire department as fire and smoke spread throughout the apartment.

It was at this moment Charles approached the building, rushed inside to pull Mr. Oliver from the burning apartment, and then proceed to run door-to-door alerting others of the fire and evacuating remaining tenants. By the time 26 fire fighters arrived a few minutes later, the grease fire had become a three-alarm blaze.

There are individuals who during their lives will go beyond the call of duty to meet the call of human needs. We know that rain, sleet and snow do not sway these couriers from their appointed rounds. Charles Henning has valiantly added fire to his personal life.

Mr. Speaker, it is these acts of singular courage which effectively define the conscious of our Nation. I applaud the efforts of Mr. Henning, and urge my colleagues to similarly recognize his selfless courage.

ROBERTA G. TOOLE, FRIEND OF THE INDEPENDENT INVENTOR

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, Roberta Toole had many friends across the country because she fought unceasingly for the rights of the independent inventor. Bobby, as she was known to her friends, died on February 28, 1994, at her home in University City, MO. She was executive director of the United Inventors Association and she had previously held a similar post with the St. Louis Inventors Association.

Bobby was the heartbeat for inventors throughout the country. She also led a sup-

port group to help protect the rights of inventors. She was a firm and gentle support to everyone who knew her and worked with her. A friend, Bobby was remembered by inventors and people working with inventors all over the country. I ask unanimous consent that their statements be included in the RECORD.

Bobby considered the independent inventor community as an extended family. Yes, we were her friends, but friendship doesn't explain the intensity with which she fought for the rights of independent inventors everywhere. This is evident in the many tributes to her memory received from all over the Nation, some of which follow.

"Bobby Toole was a woman of tremendous creativity and energy, dedicated to bringing the issues and concerns of America's independent inventors to the highest policy levels possible. She was an impressive woman, and we, at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, deeply regret her untimely and unexpected death on February 28, 1994."—Bruce A. Lehman, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks.

"She was a great American and did a great deal for the innovative spirit in America."—Donald Banner, Former Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks.

"All of us who knew her will miss her energy, dedication, and devotion to the needs of independent inventors."—Terry Levinson, DOE Inventions and Innovation.

"Bobby has worked tirelessly on behalf of inventors across America, working to enhance their image, to protect their rights and promote their success. She will be sorely missed."—Donald Job, UIA-USA President.

"I guess I won't be saying good-bye to good friend, Bobby Toole. She lives on in the national inventor support network she helped start. We will miss her, of course, but we'll continue to be inspired by her feisty courage and selfless dedication in support of America's inventors."—Don Kelly, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, D.C.

"Some know it's happening, some see it happen, others wonder what happened. Bobby made it happen."—Norman Parrish, National Congress of Inventor Organizations.

"She proved that one person can make a difference."—Joanne Hayes, Inventors Digest.

"Without her there never would have been a UIA. She was incredible."—Phil Knapp, New York Society of Professional Inventors.

"No one worked harder for independent inventors."—Don Costar, Nevada Inventors Association.

"If she had any faults—she devoted more of herself to independent inventors than she had to give."—Clayton Williamson, Kansas Association of Inventors.

"The hard work she has done in the last few years has been extraordinarily beneficial to the inventor community."—Maggie Weisberg and Mel Fuller, M & M Associates.

"Bobby Toole spent her final years in earnest pursuit of a better world for independent inventors, including publicizing the achievements of women and minority inventors. We've lost a great advocate and patriot."—Anne Kelly, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, D.C.

"Her dedication and efforts to further the cause of independent inventors will be greatly missed by the members of that community."—Dick Nichols, Inventure Place, Home of National Inventors Hall of Fame.

"A spark plug who brought energy, light, enthusiasm, and guts—she gave everything she had including financial resources to make the UIA a reality."—Jenny Servo, Dawnbreakers, Inc.